

Main Shagari Opponent Takes a Strong Lead in Partial Nigeria Returns

The Associated Press

LAGOS — Obafemi Awolowo built up a substantial lead Tuesday over Nigeria's incumbent president, Shugu Shagari, in inconclusive returns from Saturday's presidential election.

Results from 6 of Nigeria's 19 states and the federal territory, Abuja, gave Mr. Awolowo 4.36 million votes to Mr. Shagari's 2.74 million.

The two front-runners in the six-man field each carried three states in which their strength was already well recognized.

The third leading candidate, Nnamdi Azikiwe, who on Monday charged that the election was not "free and fair," trailed with 343,417 votes.

Recriminations about the conduct of the voting intensified Tuesday as another presidential candidate, Waziri Ibrahim, who was given no chance of winning, charged that balloting in 10 northern states "was heavily rigged," the Daily Sketch newspaper reported.

Mr. Ibrahim vowed court action to block announcement of the vote from those states, the newspaper said.

Mr. Azikiwe said Monday that he would reject the final results because as many as one million voters were denied the ballot in Anambra state in the south, the official News Agency of Nigeria reported.

Mr. Azikiwe, who like Mr. Awolowo lost to Mr. Shagari in the 1979 presidential election, was quoted by the news agency as saying he would invoke available constitutional means, presumably lawsuits, to "show the world the people of Anambra were not given the chance to vote massively."

The Daily Sketch newspaper reported Mr. Azikiwe, 78, as saying

that "efforts are being made to rob me of the presidency."

The increasingly contentious comments on the election, notably Mr. Azikiwe's remarks, threaten to undermine popular acceptance of the results.

Some analysts fear there may be civil disturbances if the results appear implausible.

The elections, in which 65.3 million Nigerians were eligible to vote, were generally peaceful, although a report published Monday in Lagos, in the Guardian, said 107 people had been arrested for suspected offenses related to the election.

The results released by midafternoon Tuesday offered little assurance that President Shagari, 58, the acknowledged front-runner, would win a second four-year term.

To win outright, a candidate must receive a nationwide plurality of votes and at least 25 percent of the vote in 12 of Nigeria's 19 states. These conditions were designed to end the domination of Nigerian politics by the three major tribes.

Mr. Awolowo, 74, received impressive, but anticipated, majorities in Lagos, Ondo and Ogun states in the southwest, where his Yoruba tribe is dominant.

President Shagari carried Bauchi, Niger and Kwara states, which stretch across the middle of the country.

President Shagari improved his popular vote in Bauchi state to 84.6 percent, compared with 62.5 percent in the elections in 1979. His support declined, however, in Niger state, to 63 percent from 75 percent in 1979.

Mr. Awolowo slightly improved his performance in populous Lagos state, to 83.3 percent from 82.3 percent in 1979. But this was off markedly in Ondo state, which he won with 77.2 percent, compared with 94.5 percent in 1979.

Family Swims To Asylum in South Africa

JOHANNESBURG — A Romanian family made a daring nine-mile (15-kilometer) swim from Mozambique to South Africa, according to a Durban judge who happened to be on the beach when they arrived.

The judge, Mark Kumbleben, confirmed the story, which had first appeared in a newspaper, but he declined to name the family, comprised of a husband and wife and their two sons.

The husband is believed to be a veterinary surgeon who worked in Mozambique. The family had gone to a resort at Ponta do Oura, just across the border from Kosi Bay in South Africa.

A South African official confirmed that a Romanian family had applied for asylum, but said he did not know how they arrived.

Civil Rights Are Restored

(Continued from Page 1)

U.S. had prior knowledge of the coup. They said the coup had been scheduled for Friday but was postponed because of a visit of the U.S. agriculture secretary, John R. Block.

Leaders of Guatemala's leftist opposition based in Mexico have suggested that the United States was actively involved in General Rios Montt's removal in a plan to strengthen the right throughout Central America.

The U.S. Embassy confirmed Tuesday that a deputy military attaché had moved into the presidential palace Monday with troops sent to depose General Rios Montt and was in the building when shooting broke out.

The American official, Major William Mercado, was shown on a local television news clip wearing a white suit and holding a walkie-talkie. U.S. officials said he had been carrying out his duty of keeping the embassy informed of military developments.

Measures Please U.S.

President Ronald Reagan's administration, indicating an easing of some initial apprehensions about the course of Guatemala's new government, expressed full support Tuesday for the measures announced by General Mejia Victores, The Associated Press reported from Washington.

In Washington, officials insisted they had no prior knowledge of the coup.

Envoy Says Nicaragua Is Prepared For Any U.S. Military Intervention

By Joanne Ormang
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Nicaragua is fully prepared to defend itself, without outside aid, against any U.S. military intervention there, the Nicaraguan ambassador there, Antonio Jarquin, has told the Kissinger commission on Central America.

And Saul Arana, head of the North American department in Nicaragua's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, said Monday that Nicaragua is prepared to mobilize an army of 500,000 to face any invasion.

Henry A. Kissinger, head of President Ronald Reagan's new Bipartisan Commission on Central America, and three commission members met with Mr. Jarquin on Thursday, the ambassador said Monday.

They also met Thursday at the State Department with the ambassadors of El Salvador and Honduras and with the charges d'affaires of Guatemala and Costa Rica, according to diplomats from those countries.

A result of the meetings, Mr. Jarquin said at a news conference, is that all 12 commission members and their eight adviser members of Congress are to visit the region in the next few weeks as part of what Mr. Kissinger said was an effort to educate himself and his group on the problems of the region.

One diplomat from the area said two visits are planned and that they would pose major security problems for the countries involved.

Mr. Jarquin said Mr. Kissinger told him that he was not going to be engaged in the issue of negotiations or in short-term problems of Central America, but rather would seek longer-term solutions to conditions underlying the military conflicts in the area.

Other Nicaraguan officials said Mr. Kissinger went out of his way to insist he would not mediate or negotiate and that there was no "back channel" of access to the Reagan administration through him.

Instead, the officials said, Mr. Kissinger praised the efforts of the presidential envoy, Richard B. Stone, to foster talks between the government and rebels in El Salvador.

In response, Mr. Jarquin said, he told Mr. Kissinger that the Reagan administration continued to display "a blockade attitude" toward Nicaragua and had responded to Nicaragua's six-point negotiating proposal of July 19 with a naval show of force off Nicaragua's coast. The first of an expected 4,000 U.S. troops have already landed in Honduras to begin several months of maneuvers in the region.

"We have been preparing for four years to defend ourselves," Mr. Jarquin said. "We are not expecting aid from any other country if the United States decides to come in. But politically, thousands of Latin Americans would be heard from."

Mr. Arana, speaking after the news conference, said that Nicaragua could mobilize 500,000 people "in a moment" if necessary. "That is what you will see in the next few weeks if this thing continues to worsen," he said.

He pledged that the Nicaraguans "will not give any excuse to use as a provocation" to hostilities, but

added that accidents happen and that tensions are high. "It's a difficult moment, I would say a crucial time," he said.

The Kissinger commission members were due to be sworn in Wednesday and have their first official meeting with Peter MacPherson, head of the Agency for International Development, and with Langhorne A. Motley, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs.

President Reagan and Secretary of State George P. Shultz gave a smiling send-off Monday to their new ambassador to El Salvador, Thomas R. Pickering.

Salvadoran Rebel Leader Calls U.S. Ties Necessary

By George Gedda
The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — A Salvadoran rebel leader says his movement "wants and needs" friendly relations with the United States, declaring it would be "madness" for his alliance to pursue a policy of hostility.

Guillermo Ungo, head of the Democratic Revolutionary Front, said the insurgent alliance seeks "friends, not enemies or masters." He commented in an article appearing in the fall issue of Foreign Policy magazine.

Mr. Ungo, whose organization is the political arm of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front guerrillas, wrote that "for reasons of survival" the insurgent movement "wants and needs to establish and to maintain dignified and collaborative relations" with the United States.

"The alliance is well aware of how difficult it has been to mobilize the country to oppose the oligarchy," he said. "It would be madness to add to this problem an

absolute barrier, the hostility of the first superpower in the world."

He said his organization is not a communist movement seeking support only from Cuba, but rather has sought broad-based support to guarantee its nonaligned position.

Referring to the Salvadoran rebels' political and military organizations, Mr. Ungo said: "The FDR-FMLN understands very well that to reconstruct El Salvador, aid from many sources will be required, especially from the Western world. FDR-FMLN nonalignment is, consequently, a position of principle, of necessity, and of political convenience."

In a separate Foreign Policy magazine article, Nestor D. Sanchez, deputy assistant secretary of defense for inter-American affairs, called El Salvador "the prime target of communist expansion today." Arguing against proposals for a guerrilla role in the Salvadoran government, Mr. Sanchez wrote that history shows that "once their foot is in the door, communists inevitably consolidate power rather than apportion it."

Craxi's 'Turning Point' Gets A Mixed Reaction in Italy

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Christian Democrats' party label, on their armor.

This is also the view that the Communists have been taking of having sold out control over the economy to the most conservative figures in the Republican and Christian Democratic parties and in private industry, an alliance to Bruno Visentini, the new finance minister, who is chairman of the

board of Olivetti, and to Giovanni Goria, a young Christian Democrat who was a tough austerity-minded treasury minister in the Fanfani government.

Relations between the Communists and the Socialists have long been both tense and ambivalent. They are enemies at the national level, where Mr. Craxi has been helping to keep the Communists out of the government, including now his own.

But at the local level, in most of the country's biggest cities and many of the regions and provinces, the local governments are Communist-Socialist coalitions. Among these cities are Rome, Milan, Turin, Genoa and Venice.

In a bid to trouble Communist-Socialist relations even more, the Christian Democrats, much to the embarrassment of the Socialists, announced last week that they were asking the Socialists to review their local ties with the Communists. The announcement was made in the middle of the negotiations on the composition of the Craxi government.

Socialist officials dismiss the initiative of the Christian Democrats as a tactical ploy but are clearly embarrassed.

Mr. Craxi's rise to power has made it more difficult for the Socialists to explain the contradiction between their alliance with the Christian Democrats in the central government, from which the Communists are excluded, and their intimate links with the Communists at the local level throughout the country.

If the Socialists eventually decided to end their local alliances with the Communists, it would be a far greater political upheaval than any change in the central government since the war, many Italians say. The next local elections are in 1985, but even a public discussion long in advance of those elections would be disruptive.

Mr. Craxi hopes to stay in power for two years or more, and his calculation is based in part on the 1985 local elections, in which he hopes the Socialists will do well. Basically, the life span of his government depends on his coalition partners. "They will watch him closely, and if he does well and thus becomes a threat to them, the Christian Democrats will bring him down from inside the cabinet," a Rome editor said, recalling that the Socialists had brought down the last three governments the same way.

WORLD BRIEFS

Italian Family Seeks Proof Girl Lives

ROME (UPI) — Emanuela Orlandi's family appealed Tuesday for five specific proofs that the 15-year-old schoolgirl is still alive 48 days after her kidnapping by a gang claiming to seek freedom for Mehmet Ali Agca, the Turk who shot Pope John Paul II in May 1981.

The family acted in response to a second message from the Turkish Anti-Christian Liberation Front setting reduced terms for the release of Emanuela, the daughter of a papal messenger.

One of the demands was that state television broadcast the contents of the letter. It said this would protect Emanuela from "people who want to kill or assassinate her." It did not say who the people are. Both channels of the state-owned RAI network carried news reports on the letter Monday and began reporting the family's appeal Tuesday. The kidnappers have ignored similar pleas from the family in past weeks.

Kasparov Appeals Forfeit to Korchnoi

MOSCOW (Combined Dispatches) — Gary Kasparov, the Soviet chess grandmaster, said Tuesday that he had filed an appeal of his forfeited game with Victor Korchnoi to the congress of the International Chess Federation.

The game, a semifinal match in the world championship, was to have been played in Pasadena, California, on Saturday. However, because Mr. Kasparov did not show up, Mr. Korchnoi, a Soviet defector, was declared the winner by Florencio Campomanes, the world chess group's president. Soviet players did not appear because of a dispute over the playing site.

Mr. Kasparov said in a statement carried by Tass that he had asked the congress to reconsider Mr. Campomanes's decision. In Geneva, the International Chess Federation announced that it had awarded a semifinal match to the Hungarian grandmaster, Zoltan Ribli, because his opponent, the Soviet grandmaster Vasily Smyslov, had failed to appear. The match was to have taken place in Abu Dhabi last Saturday.

Spain Says Disease Is Under Control

MADRID (AP) — The Health Ministry has announced that an outbreak of legionnaire's disease in the eastern Spanish village of Luchente two weeks ago was under control. The ministry said 32 persons had been afflicted.

"It is our opinion that the outbreak has run its course and that there will be no more cases in Luchente," the head of the public health department, Miguel Millana, said Monday.

There are now 27 persons hospitalized with the disease, but, according to health officials, they are gradually improving. So far this year, several persons have died in Spain from legionnaire's disease. The malady takes its name from one that broke out in a Philadelphia hotel in 1976 during an American Legion convention.

Senator Dodd Meets Polish Officials

WARSAW (AP) — Senator Christopher J. Dodd, Democrat of Connecticut, opened talks Tuesday with Polish officials. Their topics included the possible lifting of Western sanctions imposed against Poland after martial law was imposed in December 1981, informed sources said.

Polish officials have said they would like Western sanctions eased, but they insist that they will not be pressured into shifting their domestic policies in return for economic favors from the West.

Mr. Dodd exchanged formalities with Zbigniew Gertch, vice marshal of the Polish Sejm, or parliament, and met with Finance Minister Stanislaw Niekarcz. The senator, who is thought to favor easing U.S. sanctions in response to the lifting of martial law July 22, was to meet later with Poland's Roman Catholic primate, Cardinal Jozef Glemp. He was also expected to travel to Gdansk for a meeting with Lech Walesa, leader of the outlawed Solidarity trade union.

Nagasaki Marks Bomb Anniversary

TOKYO (UPI) — With a minute of silent prayer in memory of thousands of Japanese killed by the atomic bomb 38 years ago, Nagasaki made an appeal Tuesday for an immediate end to production and testing of nuclear weapons.

The bomb destroyed the city and killed an estimated 36,000 people. Six days later, Emperor Hirohito announced Japan's unconditional surrender, ending World War II.

The memorial service coincided with the last session of the World Conference Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs and also with the arrival of the U.S. carrier Midway at Sasebo Naval Base, about 50 miles (80 kilometers) from Tokyo.

Winds Shift; Oil Threatens S. Africa

CAPE TOWN (AP) — Shifting winds threatened to send an oil spill toward South Africa's Atlantic beaches Tuesday following the fiery breakup over the weekend of a Spanish supertanker.

A large tugboat tried to haul the tanker's bow away from land so it can be scuttled in deep water.

Government weather forecasters said breezes which had been blowing the slick out to sea started shifting on Tuesday. The oil slick measures about 340 square miles (1,400 square kilometers).

Uganda Says Army Killed 23 Rebels

NAIROBI (AP) — The Ugandan Army killed 23 anti-government guerrillas after surrounding them in a forest, Radio Uganda reported Tuesday.

The government-owned radio, monitored in Nairobi, quoted the prime minister, Otena Alimadi, as telling the National Assembly on Monday that the battle took place Saturday 40 miles (64 kilometers) southwest of Kampala. He said the army recovered 17 guns and ammunition, but did not say whether the army suffered any casualties.

The gunmen, the prime minister said, earlier attacked four trucks in the area and beat their drivers. On Saturday, according to reports reaching Nairobi, gunmen believed to be guerrillas destroyed three banana trucks with rocket-propelled grenades after stopping them near the town of Kayabwe, about 70 miles southwest of the capital.

McFarlane Returns to Beirut for Talks

BEIRUT (AP) — Robert C. McFarlane, the U.S. special envoy to the Middle East, returned Tuesday to Beirut after failing to get either Syria or Israel to agree to a timetable for a troop withdrawal from Lebanon.

Mr. McFarlane returned to Beirut to brief President Amin Gemayel and his government on his meetings with President Hafiz al-Assad of Syria on Sunday and with King Fahd of Saudi Arabia on Monday. En route to Beirut, he met in Amman with King Hussein of Jordan.

The independent newspaper An-Nahar, quoting an unnamed Lebanese official, said Mr. McFarlane transmitted Lebanese offers to both Syria and Israel that the Lebanese had hoped would get at least one of them to agree to a withdrawal schedule. Both refused, however.

For the Record

PALERMO, Sicily (AP) — A prosecutor charged five Italians and a Lebanese on Tuesday with complicity in the car bombing that killed a judge investigating the Mafia and three other men last month. Two of those charged remain at large.

MOSCOW (Reuters) — A U.S. government delegation held talks with Soviet officials Tuesday on ways of improving the so-called hot line used to link the White House and the Kremlin in times of emergency.

Jesuits Are Preparing to Pick A Leader Amid Controversy

(Continued from Page 1)

fusing their priestly vocations with secular social roles.

The meeting ended with an announcement that before the end of last year, a call for a general congregation to choose the next superior or general would be issued. A minimum of six months is usual between the call and the meeting. It was finally issued last December.

Since then, three members of each Jesuit province, plus other leaders of the order, have been chosen to form the electoral college of 220. They will vote in secret ballot and remain in seclusion until one man — it has always been one — of the electors — receives at least 111 votes. Father Arrupe was elected in 1965 on the third ballot.

Electioneering of any kind is frowned on in the choice of superior or general. The electors may ask each other questions about the qualifications of one of their brothers but not speak in his praise.

This makes even speculation about likely choices a subject Jesuits would rather not talk about. But whereas without the papal intervention Father O'Keefe was the man most likely to be asked about, Father Pittini seems likely now to occupy that place.

■ Craxi Presents Coalition

Mr. Craxi presented his new coalition government to Parliament on Tuesday and said its top priority will be to reduce inflation. The Associated Press reported. A vote of confidence was scheduled for later in the week. Mr. Craxi was expected to win easily.

"The political majority is self-sufficient," the 49-year-old prime minister said in his speech. "But the problem it intends to confront and resolve are of a nature to require great and solid dedication, a viable convergence of political will."

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Bell Brings The World Closer

Lawmaker for Greens Admits Sexual Charge

United Press International

BONN — A member of the West German parliament representing the Greens party admitted Tuesday he made indecent advances toward women in the party, a Greens spokesman said.

The charges against Klaus Hecker, 53, were made by three women lawmakers in a letter of complaint to all 27 Greens.

DEATH NOTICE

RADINE

On 6 August 1983 in London peacefully after a short illness, GEORGE, beloved husband of Sandra and brother of Joseph, Sam, Hilma and Elise.

The funeral will be in Damascus on 12 August. Messages of condolences may be sent to Joseph Radine, 52 Aleppo Street, Damascus, Syria.

U.S. Army Chief Blames Manufacturers For Failures in Weapons, Equipment

By Richard Halloran

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Army's new chief of staff, General John A. Wickham Jr., has asserted that poor performance of arms and equipment in his service was due largely to deficiencies in quality control on the part of American industry.

For example, he said, all five failures in 16 flight tests of Pershing-2 missiles were caused by shortcomings in quality control. Martin Marietta is the prime contractor for the medium-range missile, which is scheduled for initial deployment in West Germany in December.

A spokesman for the missile producer declined to comment.

General Wickham, in a conversation with several reporters, said that army weapons and equipment with problems in testing or performance, from the smallest piece to the largest, could be traced to deficiencies in quality control.

"I just think that American industry, if it is going to be competitive and going to be providing the best that can be generated to our soldiers, sailors and airmen," he said, "by golly, it's going to have to get more cost conscious and more quality-control conscious."

Officials of the Defense Department and military officers who previously complained privately about quality control have recently become more vocal. Quality control basically means trying to produce something right the first time or

catching mistakes before the product is shipped.

Paul Thayer, the deputy secretary of defense, and Rear Admiral Frank C. Collins, the director of quality assurance of the Defense Logistics Agency, have recently said that poor quality control added 30 percent to 50 percent to costs, with some costs being 80 percent higher.

General Wickham, who became the army's top soldier in June, said he was "disappointed" that Congress had not permitted the army to order engines for the troubled M-1 Abrams tank from a second source besides the Avco Co., which is making them now.

The general said that Avco had problems in quality control that caused delays in delivery and that, in turn, had held up production of the tanks. With a House-Senate conference having agreed on raising output from 720 to 840 tanks a year, he said, that problem would be worse.

General Wickham contended that a second source would make Avco more competitive, help to keep prices down and provide more productive capacity in the event a surge in output was needed for an emergency.

On the Pershing missile test, General Wickham said that "in the

last one that fouled up, there were shims missing." A shim is a ring or washer that acts as a spacer. Army officials familiar with the program said someone had failed to put the rings in properly or they had been jarred loose during other tests.

In an earlier Pershing test, those officials said, a motor had exploded because a casing joint had failed. In another, a hydraulic pump had not worked. The third failure was started by a wire rubbing against a hot pipe that burned off the insulation and caused a short circuit. In the fourth, another short circuit knocked out a guidance computer.

Beyond the Pershing missiles, General Wickham said that inadequate quality control had caused such things as delays in the Patriot and Copperhead missiles, new battlefield uniforms to shrink when washed and more items bought privately in post exchanges to be rejected.

He said he would give priority to buying weapons and equipment that have been better made. "We need to continue to reduce the backlog of depot maintenance," he said. "It doesn't make any sense to buy a lot of new equipment and have it continuing to stay in the depots for overhaul."

Increasing pressure on the army's budget, the general said, had caused a review by senior officers and decisions to cut out several procurement programs, to stretch out others and to look ahead for more cuts if budgets are below those projected.



Christine Craft, the demoted television anchorwoman, after being awarded \$500,000 in a sex discrimination case in Kansas City, Missouri. Her lawyer, Dennis Egan, is at left.

Jury Awards \$500,000 To Demoted Newscaster

New York Times Service

KANSAS CITY, Missouri — Christine Craft, a television newscaster, has been awarded \$500,000 in damages in her suit against Metromedia Inc., which she contended had demoted her for being "too old, unattractive, and not deferential enough to men."

The case had drawn national attention because it raised the question of whether station managers apply criteria of physical appearance more to women than to men when they choose people to appear on news programs.

Miss Craft contended in one part of her suit that the company had fraudulently said it was hiring her for her journalistic abilities, not her appearance, but then demoted her because she did not meet its standards of attractiveness.

The four women, two-man jury found for Miss Craft on the fraud charge. It also issued an advisory verdict urging the judge to find that Metromedia had practiced sex discrimination, but it disagreed with Miss Craft's contention that the company had violated equal-pay laws.

On the fraud charge, actual damages were assessed at \$375,000. Then the jury recommended briefly before returning a punitive damage award of \$125,000.

Some television station executives and legal experts reacted with surprise to the verdict and expressed concern that it could tie the hands of television executives in their hiring of "on-camera" employees.

"I think it has serious implications for a station that has to compete in a market to have to keep somebody that the audience doesn't like," said Charles G. Bakley Jr., senior partner in charge of labor and employment law at O'Melveny & Meyers, a Los Angeles law firm.

Robert Bennett, president of Metromedia Broadcasting and Productions, said he was surprised by the jury's decision.

"A station must have the right to let somebody go," he said, "and we may have to make decisions in a different way, but ultimately we will still have to decide based on the reaction these people have with the viewers."

Monday's verdict stems from a suit filed in January against Metromedia Inc., the former owner of KMBC-TV, where Miss Craft worked for part of 1981.

Iraq Says It Plans To Pull Out From Iranian Territory

Reuters

BAGHDAD — Iraq said Tuesday that it planned to withdraw from Iranian territory it had captured Saturday in an attack in the central sector of the Gulf war.

A military spokesman said the offensive had proven "our exceptional capability to fight in defense of our homeland. Confirming our will not to keep any Iranian territory under our control, we will announce in the proper time our withdrawal from Mehran Valley and end the siege."

Iraq said Saturday that its troops had broken through in the central sector and encircled the Iranian border town of Mehran and six nearby villages, trapping 7,000 Iranian troops and several hundred Revolutionary Guards. Iran has denied the claim.

Iraq began a major offensive in the area two weeks ago and said it had driven Iraqi troops out of Iranian territory they had occupied since the early days of the three-year war and captured land on the Iraqi side of the border.

MARSEILLES — A bomb heavily damaged an Air Algeria office here early Tuesday but caused no injuries. In a telephone call to a news agency, the rightist, anti-immigrant Charles Martel group claimed responsibility. The group has a record of violence against North African property in France.

AFL-CIO President Setting Stage For Labor Endorsement of Mondale

By David S. Broder and Kathy Sawyer

Washington Post Service

BOSTON — The AFL-CIO president, Lane Kirkland, appeared Tuesday to have set the stage for an early labor endorsement of former Vice President Walter F. Mondale.

Over complaints from two Democratic presidential hopefuls, Senators John Glenn of Ohio and Alan Cranston of California, the AFL-CIO voted to advance by two months the date of its endorsement of a candidate. Mr. Glenn and Mr. Cranston have maintained that the change would assure Mr. Mondale of the organization's backing.

After a closed-door executive council meeting, Mr. Kirkland told a news conference the labor federation would decide on an endorsement at its convention beginning Oct. 2 in Hollywood, Florida.

Both Mr. Glenn, at a news conference in Boston, and Mr. Cranston, in a letter to executive council members, complained that the federation was speeding up the procedure to help Mr. Mondale. But they vowed to fight for endorsement in the 1984 primaries despite the endorsement decision.

Mr. Kirkland said he thought all the candidates had been given a fair chance to prove themselves in appearances before the executive council and at individual union conventions. Referring to Mr. Glenn, he said, "There is no reason to assume he will not get full and fair consideration."

Acknowledging the likelihood of divisions in labor's ranks, Mr. Kirkland said, "An endorsement is not a way of instructing people how to vote."

But neither Mr. Cranston nor Mr. Glenn underestimates the practical value of putting labor's political machinery at the disposal of the Mondale campaign.

The only question before the executive council Tuesday was whether to move up the endorsement decision from the original mid-December date to the time of the AFL-CIO convention, which is the first week in October.

But Mr. Cranston and Mr. Glenn both treated the procedural question as if it were tantamount to giving the endorsement to Mr. Mondale.

"I can't believe that labor would turn its back on me after our long and close association with one another, especially when the issue is

only a matter of timing and not one of principle," Mr. Cranston wrote members of the executive council.

Mr. Glenn said he had told Mr. Kirkland in a meeting last Friday that advancing the date "would be of benefit to only one candidate," meaning Mr. Mondale, "and obviously I disagree with that."

The senator said he had overcome labor endorsements of Democratic primary rivals in Ohio, adding, "I expect to do very well" with rank-and-file workers, "no matter what they do here."

Aides of Mr. Cranston hinted that he might fight a Mondale endorsement on the floor of the AFL-CIO convention, but aides of Mr. Glenn said they regarded any such effort as "futile."

Gerald McEntee, the president of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees and who supports Mr. Mondale's candidacy, said that "in our judgment, Mondale is swiftly close" to having the nine million votes required for endorsement.

Each union president casts a vote weighted to the membership of his union, and a two-thirds majority vote is required for endorsement.

Labor Seeks U.S. Policy On Industry

New York Times Service

BOSTON — The executive council of the AFL-CIO has called for a national industrial policy in which labor would join business and government in the United States in modernizing older basic industries and developing technologically advanced new industries.

At its summer meeting in Boston, the policy body of the labor group Monday renewed its demand for public works projects and an extension of federal unemployment insurance benefits.

The council said 18 million people in the United States remained jobless or with part-time work and that 34 million are at the official poverty level. That is nearly 15 percent of the U.S. population.

The council met for nearly an hour Monday with Senator Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, to discuss the work of a special panel of Senate Democrats created to recommend legislation on a national industrial policy.

Mr. Kennedy said the Democrats hoped to have a plan ready to introduce in Congress by late fall.

France Orders Troops Sent to Chad as Advisers

(Continued from Page 1)

now leads the insurgents in the north.

Mr. Soumaila flatly denied that the pilot had been captured two years ago.

Diplomatic sources said the estimated 2,000 government troops who recaptured Faya-Largeau from the rebels are now confronted by an equal number of Libyan ground forces equipped with sophisticated Soviet-supplied weaponry.

Meanwhile Tuesday, a U.S. Air Force C-141 transport plane was en route to Njameña with a contingent of military trucks for use in the desert, diplomatic sources reported.

The trucks were the latest shipment of the \$25 million in military aid that the Reagan administration has promised Mr. Habré to help his forces resist the Libyans.

The diplomatic sources said there were increasing reports of clashes between government forces and roving rebel bands in previous weeks. The sources said that infiltrators with Libyan-supplied money and arms were trying to open a "second front" there against Mr. Habré.

U.S. to Transport Zaireans

John Williams of The Washington Post reported:

The United States has agreed to transport 700 to 800 Zairean troops

into Chad at the request of Zaire's government in support of the government of President Habré, the White House announced Tuesday.

In addition, President Ronald Reagan's spokesman, Larry M. Speakes, issued a statement in support of the Habré government calling it the legitimate government of Chad.

The Zairean troops are to join earlier Zairean contingents sent to fight on the side of the Chadian government against Libyan-supported rebels. The request for U.S. transport planes to move Zaire's troops was made Monday.

Mr. Speakes, reading from a statement, said: "Libya's forces are centrally involved in the fighting in Chad. In fact, if it were not for Libya's forces — both through advisers and combat elements and air power — there wouldn't be the kind of fighting that we are seeing in Chad."

Mr. Speakes cited the Organization of African Unity's recognition of the Habré government and said that while the OAU has asked for an end to foreign interference in the country, Libya now has stationed as many as 2,000 troops within Chad's borders.

The White House spokesman added that the United States suspects Libya's aims in the area are not to aid rebel forces but to "overthrow the government and substitute its surrogate as the government of Chad."

The statement from the White House on the situation in Chad may have been prompted by a National Security Council meeting held at the White House Tuesday morning. But although sources said Chad and Central America were on the meeting's agenda, White House aides would not confirm what was discussed at the session.

Mr. Speakes said the offer to transport Zairean troops will not require additional congressional approval because troop-carrying planes are not "anticipating" by over hostile territory," and said the planes would land 400 miles from the war zone at Chad's capital, Njameña.

Mr. Speakes did not say how many U.S. transport planes had been requested.



The first contingent of Britain's Women's Royal Army Corps soldiers arriving for duty in the Falkland Islands.

Britain Warns Buenos Aires Over Intrusions in Falklands

The Associated Press

LONDON — Recent Argentine intrusions into Britain's exclusion zone around the Falkland Islands were "very dangerous" and further intrusions could provoke military retaliation, a Foreign Office minister, Ray Whitney, warned Tuesday.

"At the end of the day we are determined to protect the Falkland Islands," Mr. Whitney said in a radio interview. "The Argentines are aware of that and, if necessary, we shall take military action. That's why this sort of thing is very dangerous."

The Defense Ministry reported Monday four intrusions within the 150-nautical-mile exclusion zone, one by an Argentine reconnaissance aircraft and three by trawlers.

Britain has maintained the zone since last year's 74-day war to drive

Argentine invading troops from the disputed, and now heavily guarded, South Atlantic islands.

Mr. Whitney speculated that the intrusions were an Argentine "public relations" exercise ahead of a United Nations debate on the Falklands, whose sovereignty has long been claimed by Argentina. Argentina calls the islands the Malvinas.

Air Algeria Office Bombed

MARSEILLES — A bomb heavily damaged an Air Algeria office here early Tuesday but caused no injuries. In a telephone call to a news agency, the rightist, anti-immigrant Charles Martel group claimed responsibility. The group has a record of violence against North African property in France.

Future of Eunuch Clans At Crossroads in India

They Survive as Uninvited Entertainers Who Cade Pay at Weddings, Births

By William Claiborne

Washington Post Service

NEW DELHI — Once pampered and indulged — the traditional guardians of princely harems — and now scorned, India's estimated 50,000 eunuchs are at a crossroads of survival.

Doomed to remain childless, the eunuchs scour the Indian subcontinent for fellow males born without genitals to keep the subculture alive, for only within its tribal structure can they find security.

"We are considered untouchable. Rather than I was born an animal than neither a man nor a woman," lamented Gulzar, 32, a heavily made-up, stylishly dressed eunuch whose name in Hindi means "blossoming garden."

Although in the days of princely harems eunuchs often were inducted into their elite vocation by ritual castration, that practice has largely ended and the group has gradually become a loose fraternity of males who share the deformity of being born without genitals.

As the guardians of the ancient harems gradually died off — after being handsomely compensated by their masters with gifts of land and money — Indian males born without genitals began gravitating toward cult living.

Usually impoverished and without skills, they turned first to begging, then to entertaining at weddings and births for fees often little more than extortion in the superstitious regions of India. They replenished their numbers by constantly being on the lookout for eunuchs born to parents seeking to shed a family stigma.

Interviewed with other members of his eunuch clan in a dingy two-room house behind Turkman Gate in teeming Old Delhi, Gulzar offered an unusual glimpse into the secretive life.

Appearing uninvited at wedding parties, the garishly dressed eunuchs make a nuisance of themselves by dancing to loud drums and tambourines and threatening to invoke curses on the newlyweds' first-born child unless they are paid an entertainment fee of whatever the traffic will bear.

Usually the payment is 101 rupees, about \$10. Once paid off, the eunuchs depart, leaving their blessings on the bride and groom and their future progeny, while making a mental note to reappear nine months later.

The same cacophonous ritual is enacted at birth parties, except that the eunuchs usually demand to examine newborn males in the hope that they may find one without genitals. The fee exacted at the birth of a male usually is 101 rupees, while a female fetches 10.

Particularly in the impoverished rural areas where 85 percent of the nearly 800 million people live, India is rife with superstitions.

Human sacrifices, usually of children, to appease evil spirits sometimes occur. In Kamasin, a remote village in Uttar Pradesh, a man who had acquired a reputation for being able to cut a snake in two and join it again decapitated his 6-year-old son in the belief that he could restore the child.

A 15-year-old Gujarati girl who fell ill was referred by her father to a witch doctor, who forced her to eat hot coals to exorcise an evil spirit. The girl nearly died.

In Ambighar, a dusty Maharashtra village, an epidemic disease killing the cattle was blamed on some villagers who were suspected of being witches. Their feet, foreheads and tongues were burned with red-hot irons by a local faith healer.

Families suspected of harboring evil spirits have been burned at the stake, although such cases have been traced to caste tensions, local rivalries or simply greed for power.

India's eunuchs are motivated by

profit and they are frank about it. Gita, dressed in a bright red sari and adorned with bangles and a jeweled nose pin, said most of the 40 or 50 eunuchs in his neighborhood of Old Delhi earn about \$100 per month, although the police put the figure at up to \$4,000 for some large groups that tour the countryside.

"We have to dance to survive. What else can we do?" Gita asked. Gulzar, who said he was given to a tribe of eunuchs by his parents when they discovered he had no genitals, said the practice was becoming rare. "Family planning is hurting us," he said. "There are fewer childbirths."

Although the eunuchs bitterly deny reports that normal young males have been forcibly inducted into the cult to maintain its numbers, the magazine India Today published in September a well-documented case of a 15-year-old who was kidnapped in the state of Gujarat, castrated by four eunuchs and forced into their trade for four months. Five persons, including a woman said to have performed the operation, were charged with attempted murder.

Gulzar dismissed the case as rumor. He said eunuchs create disturbances at birth parties because "people hide babies without genitals to keep them away from us. They're getting hard to find. Our community is getting smaller."

He said that eunuchs, both Hindu and Moslem, are deeply religious, and the Hindu cultists worship Babucharma, an incarnation of the goddess Durga.

The territory of the eunuchs is sharply defined by tribal agreement, according to Gulzar, who displayed a notarized agreement drafted by the police giving him and the other four eunuchs living in the Old Delhi house exclusive rights to their neighborhood.

He nostalgically recalled the era when eunuchs, entrusted with the security of royal harems, were given the run of palaces and were lavishly dressed by appreciative princes.

When the princely states were dismantled and generous compensation exhausted, he said, the eunuchs gradually slipped into the shadowy trade of bartering their superstitions for money. "It's the only thing we know," Gulzar said.

Tamils Boycott Taking of Pledge In Parliament

United Press International

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka — Under threat of expulsion, all members of Parliament except the Tamil opposition party swore Tuesday that they would never demand a separate nation.

The opposition United Liberation Front boycotted the ceremony because the party traditionally has demanded a separate nation for Tamils in the Jaffna district of northern Sri Lanka.

If the United Liberation Front does not take the oath within a month, it will lose its 16 parliamentary seats; however, its members have not declared they will never take the oath.

One-hundred fifty Parliament members took the oath, saying: "I will not directly or indirectly, in or outside Sri Lanka, support, espouse, promote, finance, encourage or advocate the establishment of a separate nation within the territory of the republic of Sri Lanka."

Sri Lanka, in the aftermath of anti-Tamil rioting that left more than 315 people dead, passed a bill Friday obligating members of Parliament to take the oath. The Tamil party boycotted the vote as well. An estimated 100,000 people were left homeless by the riots.

Financial Times Is Back on Stands

The Associated Press

LONDON — The Financial Times, Britain's leading business daily newspaper, appeared on newsstands Tuesday for the first time in 10 weeks following settlement of a strike over wages by pressroom workers.

But the newspaper was four hours late in printing and as a result lost several thousand copies of its 218,000 daily circulation. The management said the delay was caused by technical problems.

The price of the newspaper, which cost 30 pence (44 cents) when it last appeared May 31, was increased to 35 pence Tuesday. Prices outside Britain remain unchanged.

Mitterrand Marks Terrorist Attack

The Associated Press

PARIS — President François Mitterrand, attending an observance marking the first anniversary of an attack on a Jewish restaurant here in which six persons died, said Tuesday his Socialist government would not retreat from its battle against terrorism.

He spoke at a ceremony outside Jo Goldberg's restaurant on the Rue des Rosiers in Paris's old Jewish quarter, where four assassins carried out a hand-grenade and machine-gun attack. No arrests have been made in the incident, in which 22 persons were wounded.

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ARTS / LEISURE

Steve Ross: Triumph Of a 'Room Singer'

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON — "Room singer" is the operative term, as distinct from opera singer, recitalist, popular singer, pop singer, cabaret singer, jazz singer, blues singer, country singer or the singer in Broadway musicals.

Prototypes? First and foremost, Mabel Mercer, now retired at 83 but vividly remembered by connoisseurs of "room singing" from her reign in many rooms, first in Paris, after 1938 in various rooms in New York, and most recently in New York's Hotel St. Regis, holding forth from a high-backed, throne-like chair, accompanied only by Jimmy Rowles on piano.

Then Bobby Short, at home these many years in New York's Cafe Carlyle, and Blossom Dearie, who made her wistful magic at the moment. And now Steve Ross, who for the past three years has been doing for patrons of the Oak Room at New York's Algonquin Hotel what Grete Keller once did there so memorably 30 years ago: review for them, through song and lyrics, the seamy and the sunny sides of life.

Ross is taking a three-week break from Manhattan to pass on to Londoners and tourists through the familiar and not so familiar tunes and lyrics of Cole Porter, Irving Berlin, Noel Coward, Rodgers and Hart and others, the same way and inaudible insights at the Pizza on the Park, a stone's throw from Hyde Park Corner.

What distinguishes a "room singer" from other singers is, as the term implies, the requisite of a small room, ideally seating no more than 100 dining drinking and — if the singer is the kind of professional Bobby Short and Steve Ross are — silent souls.

The "room singer" sings after a fashion, and may, as Short and Steve Ross do, provide his own fluent and collaborative piano accompaniment, but the secret of his success lies in his way with words.

Slacks Not Fit for Funerals

LONDON — An industrial tribunal ruled that a crematorium worker was not unfairly fired for wearing trousers to work. Jean Turock, a 40-year-old mother of two, was repeatedly warned not to wear trousers because it might upset mourners at the London Crematorium. She was ordered to pay £75 (about \$112) toward her former employer's court costs.

And his way with an audience. "Room singers" are not equally effective on record or even in a larger room. The listener must be close enough to feel the singer's presence — and vice versa.

As a singer and projector of a lyric Steve Ross comes closest not to his idol, Mabel Mercer, but to Fred Astaire. He has the same sort of light, nondescript tenor, limited in range, but rich in resources of shading and nuance, its vocal insignificance actually turned to advantage by its never taking precedence over time and text.

Not surprisingly, some of his most successful offerings were songs written for, or most intimately associated with, Astaire: Berlin's "Top Hat, White Tie and Tails," "Puttin' on the Ritz" and "Let Yourself Go." Cole Porter's "Can Can" was not written for Astaire, but Ross made it sound as though it might have been — or even for himself.

In deference to a British or largely British audience he gave similarly sophisticated, tongue-in-cheek eloquence to Noel Coward's "Don't Put Your Daughter on the Stage, Mrs. Worthington" and Ivor Novello's hilarious "And Mother Comes, Too."

He can be dewy-eyed as well as dapper and chipper, as he demonstrated early on with the late Alec Wilder's lovely "While We're Young," doubtless an acknowledgment of the fact that for the comedienne, Wilder the Algonquin was, for most of his mature life, his permanent address and, from time to time, his home. And there was Ray Noble's "The Very Thought of You" and, toward the end, Ralph Rainger's "Thanks for the Memory."

He closed with Berlin's "Blue Skies," singing it very much as it was sung some 50 years ago by the "Whispering Bards," Jack Smith, who also played piano and who may well have been the first "room singer" of them all.

As for Ross's piano playing, well, he plays much as he sings, i.e., better than you are supposed to notice. It took him from his birthplace in New Rochelle, New York, to the Juilliard School and, as he puts it, to sonatas if not to concertos.

It calls to mind the answer given when someone asked if a jazz pianist — Oscar Peterson? — could read music: "Yes, he can read all right, but not well enough to interfere with his playing."

With Steve Ross neither his singing nor his piano playing interferes with the song.



Singer Steve Ross

Seattle Takes Novel Approach To Authorship

SEATTLE — A group known as Invisible Seattle is wandering the city, taking a novel approach to writing a book.

The group is giving the public literary license, so to speak, by collecting words from passers-by that will be used in "building" a novel about the city for the Bumbershoot Festival Labor Day weekend.

Dressed in coveralls and hard hats, the writers approach people with the format question: "Excuse me, we are making a novel. Could we borrow some of your words?"

The contributor can speak about any one of 20 categories ranging from places to get a drink to the contents of his pockets.

"This will put Seattle on the map of world literature where it has been conspicuously absent for some time," said Philip Wolstetter, a spokesman.

Members of the fictitious Novelization Union Local 26 began putting words on scaffolding as quickly as passers-by could be coaxed. People also can contribute three written paragraphs about anything that happened to them in public.

The book's detective-novel plot is set, but the input by residents will give the novel its color, direction and solution. The contributions will be fed into a computer, which will spew out the information for the book's compilers. Invisible Seattle members say it will take about two hours a chapter.

Jacobi Is a Charming 'Cyrano'

By Sheridan Morley

LONDON — It was Francophile week at the Barbican, with two major French stage classics in distinguished new translations by Anthony Burgess and Christopher Hampton, and given by Terry Hands and Bill Alexander the kind of productions that restate the Royal Shakespeare Company's claim to be the most versatile and exciting acting company in the business.

On the main stage, "Cyrano de Bergerac" is for all who love a parade. Burgess first worked on the play as a Broadway musical for Christopher Plummer more than a decade ago, and though this is now a somewhat revised text, certain of the longer speeches sound as if they could have done with a musical accompaniment by Stephen Sondheim or at the very least Andrew Lloyd Webber. In the title role, Derek Jacobi (who has been obsessed with Cyrano for nearly as long as Burgess) goes all out for the voice, height and the gorgeous profile. Even the famously long nose is trimmed to elegant and manageable proportions, while Hands's marvellously agile and active production is forever allowing its star to leap into the kind of poses that must have been used to advertise the play on its original turn-of-the-century posters.

"Cyrano" is a curiously serious pageant dedicated to chivalry and mindless heroism. Early critics thought it a useful antidote to the neuroses of Ibsen and Strindberg, and indeed it works much after the fashion of a Douglas Fairbanks silent movie. The words are a kind of afterthought, almost a piano accompaniment, to a series of set pieces like the arrival of Roxane at the battlefield or the great death in the "chateau" where both Cyrano and his virginal beloved seem to be drowning in a sea of fallen leaves.

True, the production has been strangely understated, but a richly embroidered and thickly crowded staging radiates a kind of overall

confidence within which Jacobi, having just failed to come to terms with the Nordic gloom of Peer Gynt, wonderfully manages to celebrate the southern charm of this

THE LONDON STAGE

creaky but infinitely lovable old swashbuckler.

Meanwhile, below stairs in the Pit, Anthony Sher is a spellbindingly manic "Tartuffe" in a chamber production which casts off the old Catholic shackles of the Comédie Française and goes instead for black farce. Nigel Hawthorne's Orgon is, it's true, a trifle too subtly intelligent to be taken in by Sher's caped anti-crusader, but Bill Alexander keeps his actors moving at such a lick that you barely have time to rejoice in Sylvia Coleridge's cascading Madame Pernelle before you're off with Hawthorne under the table to investigate Tartuffe's sexual leanings: a breathless, up-front and very funny evening which in Hampton's translation fairly bells through a plot the British might at last begin to find accessible.

In Regent's Park, the open-air theater has as its first-ever musical "Bashville," a version of Shaw's boxing farago, "Cashel Byron's Profession" (an early novel he dramatized as "The Admirable Bashville"), which wonderfully anthologizes almost all the varied interests of its lyricist Benny Green. Echoes of Shaw, Wedekind, Victorian pugilism and Gilbert and Sullivan, to say nothing of Islington historical footnotes and a song about the gladiators bag, are here put together into a mindless but intermittently very entertaining evening.

Green and his composer, Denis King have rightly seen that here is the flip side of "Pygmalion" (linguistically obsessive boxer declines to become English gentleman until married at the final curtain) and if they have failed to come up with another "My Fair Lady," they have at least managed a title song, which is the most merciless parody of a Broadway first-half closer I have ever heard. "Bashville" is Benny Green's second Shavian singalong, and though it lacks the dramatic strength of "Boots With Strawberry Jam" (still long overdue for a London premiere) it does allow a good leading performance from Peter Woodward and gets the past theater wonderfully away for a while from all that pucking about.

At Hampstead, Dusty Hughes's "Red Lagoon" starts impressively enough as "Charley's Aunt" rewritten in blood: the structuralist wars of the late 1970s are cutting

Loch Ness Videotape Says He Filed 'Shapes'

The Associated Press

DRUMMONDROCHT, Scotland — An American wildlife photographer says he has made videotapes of three dark underwater swimmers more than 15 feet long that could be the long-sought but never-fossilized Loch Ness monsters.

Eric Beattie said the tapes made Thursday and Saturday show what appears to be splashes and shadowy shapes gliding under the surface of the lake.

Woman Rabbi Gains Post

The Associated Press

ST. LOUIS — Rabbi Beverly W. Magidson, a chaplain at Jewish Hospital in St. Louis, says she has been selected as the first woman to head a full congregation as a rabbi of the Conservative branch of Judaism. She will lead Congregation Beth Shalom in Clifton, New York, a suburb of Albany.

Jean Troisgros Is Dead; Was Major French Chef

By Patricia Wells

PARIS — Jean Troisgros, 57, one of France's most influential chefs, died Monday of a heart attack while playing tennis at a hotel in Vitry, a spa in eastern France.

Mr. Troisgros's brother and partner, Pierre, was reported to be on vacation in Egypt. For the first time, the restaurant was closed for a two-week summer vacation.

Since 1953, when the brothers opened Les Frères Troisgros across from the train station in the small town of Roanne north of the French gastronomic capital, Lyons, the pair had played a pivotal role in the development of contemporary French cuisine and the education of young chefs.

Their food was characterized by simplicity and purity, qualities often lost on casual travelers in search of something more spectacular. But among colleagues, their standards and excellence earned them respect and admiration. Either Jean or Pierre was always present in the restaurant, at a time when business opportunities in the United States and Japan made French chefs liable to criticism for running absentee kitchens.

Dishes the brothers developed, such as their now much-copied salmon with sorrel sauce, have become contemporary classics, and many of the young men who passed through their kitchen are now being hailed as chefs to watch in years ahead. Their restaurant gained its first Michelin star in 1953 and a second in 1965, and has retained the coveted third star since 1968. There is one of only 18 restaurants in France to merit three Michelin stars.

Jean Troisgros, two years older than his brother, was born Dec. 2, 1926, in Chalon-sur-Saône in the heart of Burgundy. Their restaurant stands on the same spot where their father, Jean-Baptiste, opened a small café in 1930. Their mother, Marie, tended the kitchen, but it was the father who inspired the sons to consider cooking as a career.

From the age of 17, Jean Troisgros began working his way through the various apprenticeships that characterize the training of France's better chefs. He came to Paris in 1943, and worked in the kitchens of Le Chantecro, Le Pavillon d'Armenonville, Lucas-Carton, and the Hotel Clifton. All this was preparation for an experience that most influenced the generation of French chefs that re-established the primacy of the nation's culinary arts: He proved himself worthy of an apprenticeship in the kitchen of Fernand Point.

Mr. Point, who turned the direc-

tion of French cooking from its rich but starchy tradition to a lighter, more inventive style that never diminished the glories of the cuisine, reigned over his country's palate from La Pyramide, his restaurant in Vienna, 18 miles (29 kilometers) south of Lyons.

After nearly two years of Mr. Point's tutelage, Jean Troisgros, with Pierre, moved to Les Frères Troisgros in Roanne. The town still has fewer than 60,000 people and despite its fame the restaurant has not outgrown its small-town feeling. On a Saturday afternoon, French families are still to be found there celebrating weddings and birthdays.

The brothers' success parallels France's development of nouvelle cuisine during the 1960s. Along with Paul Bocuse, Paul Jean-Pierre Haeberlin, and Charles Barrier, the Troisgros brothers significantly changed the course of French cuisine, lightening the tone of dishes, moving from standard, classic fare to imaginative and often whimsical combinations.

Monday night, the French food critic Christian Millau recalled his first meeting with the Troisgros brothers in 1962. He had been sent to their restaurant by Mr. Bocuse, who said, "If you think my restaurant was good, you should go to Roanne, where the food is even better."

"I had lunch there," Mr. Millau said. "The restaurant was small and simple, and the food was so pure, so candid. I started my guide the next year and immediately gave them the highest rating."

"The restaurant expanded and changed, but it didn't change so much, not the spirit of the cooking. It was always simple and pure and good."

Mr. Troisgros's son, Georges, is a chef at Manhattan's Lutèce restaurant.

Other deaths: Carl Rosen, 65, chairman and chief executive officer of the Puritan Corp., a major manufacturer of men's and women's apparel, including Calvin Klein jeans, Monday in New York.

Jack McPhail, 79, a former newspaper reporter whose stories helped rescue a man from a wrongful murder conviction and inspired the movie "Call Northside 777," Saturday in Danville, Illinois.



Jean Troisgros

Bonn Says AIDS Has Killed 10 and 21 Have Disease

Reuters

BONN — Ten West Germans have died from acquired immune deficiency syndrome, the disease that has killed 600 people in the United States, a federal health office spokesman said Tuesday.

The spokesman said 21 people have been registered as having the disease, which was first detected in the United States four years ago. Its origins are obscure and no cure has been found.

The spokesman declined to give further information on the victims, but health authority sources in Frankfurt suggested that the problem was more serious. A spokesman said 50 cases were being treated at the city's university clinics.

A Health Ministry official said the government was taking the disease very seriously but warned against hysteria.

The disease, which attacks the body's natural immune defenses, leaving it vulnerable to fatal secondary infections, has affected mainly homosexuals and drug addicts using hypodermic syringes.

More than 1,500 people have contracted the disease in the United States and doctors are monitoring its recent spread to Europe.

2 Swins Fliers Die in Crash

Reuters

BERN — A two-seater Hunter aircraft belonging to the Swiss military crashed Tuesday in the Ticino region, killing the two crewmen, the Defense Ministry said.

U.S. Hispanic Leaders, Emboldened By Political Strength, Set Voter Drive

By Robert Reinhold

SAN ANTONIO, Texas — Emboldened by their growing numbers and new political strength, 200 Hispanic American leaders from throughout the United States have convened here to open a national drive to register a million more of their people to vote by next year.

If the drive is successful, the leaders said, Hispanic voters may be able to play a major role in choosing the next president, because they are concentrated in nine states that account for nearly three-quarters of the electoral votes needed to elect a president.

"It appears to me that we have become a crucial group, not only in the presidential process, but in many areas of the country, at all levels of electoral politics," said Tony Anaya, a Mexican-American who is the Democratic governor of New Mexico. He was the keynote speaker for the National Hispanic Voter Registration Campaign, which opened Monday.

The campaign is expected to cost more than \$2.5 million, raised from foundations and other sources. It opened at the Gunter Hotel here in San Antonio, the largest city in the United States with a Hispanic majority. It sought to bring together representatives of Mexican-American, Puerto Rican, Central American, Cuban and other Hispanic groups in the hope of enhancing their long-dormant political power.

The campaign was organized jointly by the Southwest Voter Registration Education Project, based in San Antonio, and the Midwest Voter Registration Education Project, based in Columbus, Ohio. Together with a separate project by Puerto Ricans in the New York area, the Hispanic leaders said, they expected to run more than 300 local registration campaigns in 28 states.

The leaders billed the campaign as nonpartisan, but there was little doubt that the vast majority of them favored the Democratic Party.

One of the few Republicans present, Rita DiMartino of the Republican Hispanic Assembly in New York, complained in an interview that the campaign was highly partisan.

The mood of the session echoed the growing feeling among Hispanic Americans that their time has come. In recent years they have elected several leaders of national standing, including Mr. Anaya, Mayor Henry Cisneros of San Antonio, and Federico Peña, the new mayor of Denver, which is 15 percent Hispanic. They claim a large measure of credit for the victories of Mark White, the new governor of Texas, and of Mayor Harold Washington of Chicago, a black.

But nationally so far, the Hispanic vote has been diluted. According to the Census Bureau, 14.6 million Americans identified themselves as Hispanic in 1980. Of these, according to campaign officials, 5.5 million were American citizens old enough to vote, but only 3.4 million of these, or about 60 percent, were registered to vote.

The new campaign seeks to enroll one million Hispanic voters for the 1984 election, raising registration above the national average. Whether the campaign will succeed may depend on how much unity of purpose the diverse Hispanic groups can find among themselves.

The term Hispanic includes many groups with substantially different backgrounds and objectives. Puerto Ricans in New York have little in common with Mexican-American farm workers in California.

Except for the Cubans, who are overwhelmingly Republican, most Hispanic communities vote heavily Democratic, often by more than 80 percent. The Republicans, however, have not given up on reducing

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Coppola is filming "Cotton Club" in New York.

New York Restoring Filming Center

By Leslie Benner

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Where a former silence once prevailed, workmen now swarm over scaffolding, and the air resounds with the racket of construction. Sleek black limousines crowd through the streets of the modest residential neighborhood, and a shuttle bus has begun to ferry people to and from Manhattan every half-hour.

It has been more than 50 years since Astoria Studio in Queens held any claim to being where the action was in the world of moviemaking. But these days Francis Ford Coppola wanders through the debris inside the studio, supervising the construction of sets for his next movie, "Cotton Club," which will begin filming this month.

The gala opening will not be held until the beginning of next year, but Astoria Studio — now undergoing a \$50-million expansion and renovation that will transform it into the only full-service film and television production center on the East Coast — is clearly heading into a new era.

Over the years, the studio's days of glory had gradually become a dusty memory preserved by film archivists. More than 100 silent films were produced at Astoria in the 1920s, and the Marx Brothers, Clara Bow, W.C. Fields, Gary Cooper and Claudette Colbert were among the many stars who made movies there. Rudolph Valentino lunched with his mother in the commissary. During World War II, the U.S. Army took over the studio to make training films, broadcasting the Armed Forces radio programming from the studio and con-

structing barracks on the back lot to house the soldiers.

The army didn't leave until 1972, but after that Astoria fell vacant, its cavernous stages silent and the hallways where Paul Robeson and Lillian Gish had walked empty. In the last five years, a number of directors have begun using the studio again to shoot interior scenes for such movies as "Fort Apache," "Arthur," "The World According to Garp," and "The Verdict." But for anyone familiar with its history, Astoria retained a forsaken air.

Now, however, the studio has been renamed the Kaufman-Astoria Studios after George S. Kaufman, a real-estate developer who is directing the project. It is being financed by a combination of private money and various government grants and loans. Neil Simon, Johnny Carson and Alan King are among the investors who expect the studio to have a major impact on the movie industry.

"I think it is the key to film making in New York," said King, who has moved his own company's production offices from Manhattan to the studio. "New York was always used as a back lot; people came here, shot their locations and went back to California to finish their pictures. That move alone adds a lot of expense to a picture. But the Astoria studio will be a complete service. You'll do all your preproduction work, everything, from that base."

"Everybody used to have to run with bits and pieces, going here, renting there. Now we'll have the equipment and be able to give people total service. It used to cost you

10 to 20 percent more to shoot in New York. That won't be true anymore. We're putting in the highest state-of-the-art equipment, and I think we'll get a big piece of the action."

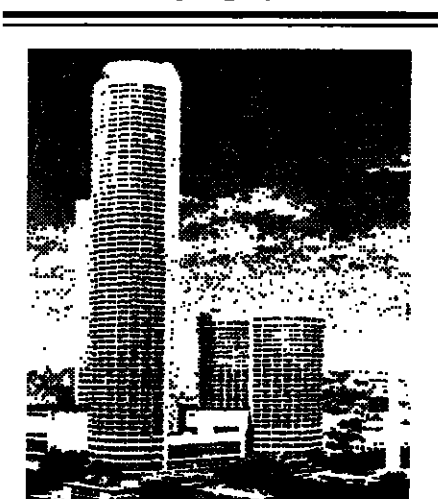
One sign of a promising new climate was an agreement last winter by a group of motion-picture craft unions to cut overtime costs for "Cotton Club" to be made in New York. The film's producer, Robert Evans, said at the time that the agreement had been the determining factor in his decision to make the movie in New York rather than in London.

The Kaufman-Astoria Studios Motion Picture and Television complex will encompass a 10-acre site and 15 buildings. It will include the 27,000-square-foot main stage and seven additional film and television stages of varying sizes. Now under construction are service facilities ranging from makeup, wardrobe and dressing rooms to carpentry and art shops and screening rooms and a remodeled commissary. There will be a fully equipped sound-and-music recording stage large enough to hold a full orchestra. A special effects company will have its own building.

Woman Rabbi Gains Post

ST. LOUIS — Rabbi Beverly W. Magidson, a chaplain at Jewish Hospital in St. Louis, says she has been selected as the first woman to head a full congregation as a rabbi of the Conservative branch of Judaism. She will lead Congregation Beth Shalom in Clifton, New York, a suburb of Albany.

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INSIGHTS

In Nairobi, African Contradictions Emerge

Among Gazelles and Skyscrapers, Pace Can Be Breakneck or Lazy

By Charles T. Powers

Los Angeles Times Service

NAIROBI — At a club on the outskirts of the city, the cricket players in white flannels file in from the pitch for a lunch of cucumber sandwiches and tea. In the less genteel precincts of the Mathare Valley, a meal of chicken entrails may be purchased for five shillings a plate. And, in other news, His Worship the Mayor, along with the entire City Council, has been bounced from office, accused of selling city land for personal profit. There seems to be no plan to replace either His Worship or his henchmen.

Probably the best thing about Nairobi is coming back to it. Imagine a sunny morning after the punishment of a nine-hour overnight flight from Europe. If you look carefully, from the airplane window you can see gazelles grazing on the grassy plain surrounding Jomo Kenyatta Airport. The approaching roads are planted in seven colors of bougainvillea, blooming full tilt. Already, most likely, African women with brooms will be out sweeping the flight apron. Once, they say, the whole city was this tidy.

A favorite headline, cut from a local newspaper about three years ago, said, "Man Flattened in Road." The short article, leading the daily roundup of police news, said the man, apparently drunk, wandered into the road and was struck by a hit-and-run driver. Other drivers, evidently feeling no responsibility in a matter already concluded, continued to run over the victim until, as the item said, he was "made flat" in the road.

There was something in that item that was quintessentially Nairobi, a city that is at once breakneck and lachrymose, and remains, for all its contradictions, the best place to live of all the cities in black Africa.

It is the best of times, it is the worst of times, a tale not of two cities but of three or four, each with its subdivisions of race, status and money — or lack of it. In general, there is the African, the Asian and the white man — or *mzungu*, the commonly used Swahili term.

Nairobi has one private detective agency and a police force administered by the office of the president of the republic, but if you have trouble at your house and want to summon the police, they will ask you to come get them because "we have no transport." The exact number of police in Nairobi cannot be learned by inquiring at headquarters; apparently it is a state secret.

The government medical licensing board lists about 600 doctors and 25 dentists for Nairobi. There are 14 psychiatrists. Several acupuncture practice here. One woman from the United States does rolfing in her home, and there is a titled Englishwoman who is a psychic healer of pets.

Nairobi has two radio stations and one television channel, all operated by the Voice of Kenya, a government agency, broadcasting in Swahili and English. Television offers reruns of American programs several evenings a week, with "Dallas" and "Kung Fu" among the current choices. The 9:30 P.M. news almost invariably begins with the same nine words: "His excellency the president, Daniel Arap Moi, said today . . ." Sometimes the president declares, announces or warns. Sign-off time is 11 P.M.

Fifteen movie theaters, including two drive-ins, compete with the home video player for the entertainment shilling. At the three best movie theaters, recent attractions were "An Officer and a Gentleman," "Trail of the Pink Panther" and "Without a Trace." A couple of tung fu movies are almost always playing somewhere in town. James Bond is a big hit and, if Nairobi is proof, Burt Reynolds is a true international star. Ingmar Bergman's work is never seen here.

Other Lives in the Shadows

When you come out of the theater at night and go to your car, from the shadow of some doorway a man will usually appear, dressed in an old army greatcoat with a construction worker's hard hat on his head and a stick in his hand. He is the *askari*, the night watchman hired by some nearby business and, by some unspoken contract or custom, he watches your car as well. Two shillings — about 15 cents — will leave him pleased.

Driving away, a newcomer will be surprised at the emptiness of downtown streets. Here and there on the street corners, the *askaris* will sit huddled around small fires burning on the sidewalks or in the gutters, heating water for tea or just keeping themselves warm.

Once home, if you live in certain outlying areas, you may hear drums in the night. Usually it is some Christian sect holding what amounts to a revival meeting. The drumming, the wailing, the thin call of the nightbird on the cool, clear air — all these conspire to place Nairobi squarely in the bosom of Africa.

Eighty years ago, this city of a more than a million people with a skyscraper more than 20

stories tall was mostly swamp. Nairobi is a Massi word that means "place of dampness." In a sense, the growth of Nairobi was an accident. The British, building a railroad from the coast to Lake Victoria and the wealth they were confident waited on its Ugandan shores, paused here to wait for supplies and rolling stock to catch up with the construction workers, predominantly Indians shipped from Bombay. A photograph of the town in 1899 shows rows of tents, laid out in military precision, where the present stone railroad terminal, a relic itself, now stands at the edge of the city center.

The Indians, working out their contracts, opened shops to sell provisions. Then they opened rooming houses and eating houses, and a city was born where virtually no one had lived before. The Kikuyu tribe, known then as now for its cunning, joined forces with the British to keep at bay the fearsome Massi who seasonally used the highland plateau above the Rift Valley to graze cattle. From those beginnings, the Asians came to preeminence economically, the Kikuyu politically.

These two groups remain essentially apart today. The Asians still dominate business, accounting for 85 percent of the retail trade in Nairobi and probably 90 percent of the city's manufacturing. The worlds of the powerful Asian and African come together primarily out of expediency and necessity, at official functions where the intercourse of commerce and government is lubricated by cocktails in suburban gardens and in the decorous manners of ministers and tycoons who hold quiet accounts in the same London banks.

Not all the Asians in Nairobi are rich, of course. But their conspicuous place in the community, their manner of doing business, the insularity of their customs, set them apart. For the shopkeeping class of Asians, business seems an oppressively familiar enterprise, with husband, wife, children and cousins occupying key positions, and black Africans hired for menial labor. In the rare cases where a black is allowed to handle the cash, he is usually watched by a member of the family.

The Asians' place in society here is complicated by the fact that they are both needed and resented. If they have Kenyan passports, most also have close relatives in England who can harbor them in an emergency. Emergencies have happened before in East Africa, and the political tensions of the Asian community are extremely acute. Many seem prepared to bolt on short notice.

The white expatriates form another group conspicuous beyond their numbers. Some are diplomats, some come representing overseas businesses, some work with the plethora of United Nations agencies headquartered here. There are missionaries, technocrats on loan, academics on fellowships, visionary wildfliers come to save the African, free-lance journalists on fragile strings to papers at home and assorted hippies, hikers and bikers who, passing through, decided to stay.

These people meet uneasily with the whites who were already here, the white Kenyans whose families go back two and three generations, whose grandfathers — still given to tan knee socks, khaki shorts and pink gins — can remember seeing lions in the dirt streets of Nairobi. They are descendants of the contemporaries of the Baroness von Blixen, who under the pen name Isak Dinesen, gave up her coffee farm and left 50 years ago to write "Out of Africa" and other works.

Of those who stayed, few are rich — certainly not in the manner that wealthy Asians are rich, for they came not after money but as farmers, hunters, modest adventurers. They feel nostalgic for Britain, and they will sell property to send their children to school there. But they feel lost in its swarms, its competitive density.

After a time, a resident here begins to hear harsh remarks about these "Kenya cowboys," sometimes from the group's own members.

"All we talk about is our latest car crash," said one young woman, a white Kenyan, as she stood in the crowd of her contemporaries that meets for "happy hour" every Friday night at the bar of the Norfolk Hotel. "You know, most of these people couldn't make it anywhere else."

For the majority of the people of Nairobi, the Africans, life is increasingly problematical. Most of the country's negligible middle class is in this group, civil servants on frozen pay, watching helplessly as prices go up, hoping that their children will not be among the thousands turned away from the grammar school because there is no longer room for them.

"This is my biggest worry, my children," said an economist working at an agriculture development bank in Nairobi. "The country is not planning enough. It is running out of money. The pressure on all people like me is mounting, mounting, mounting. I have a small farm outside the city, but I do not have enough money to develop it. It is my insurance for myself and my wife and my younger children, but I fear I must sell it soon, just to keep us going."

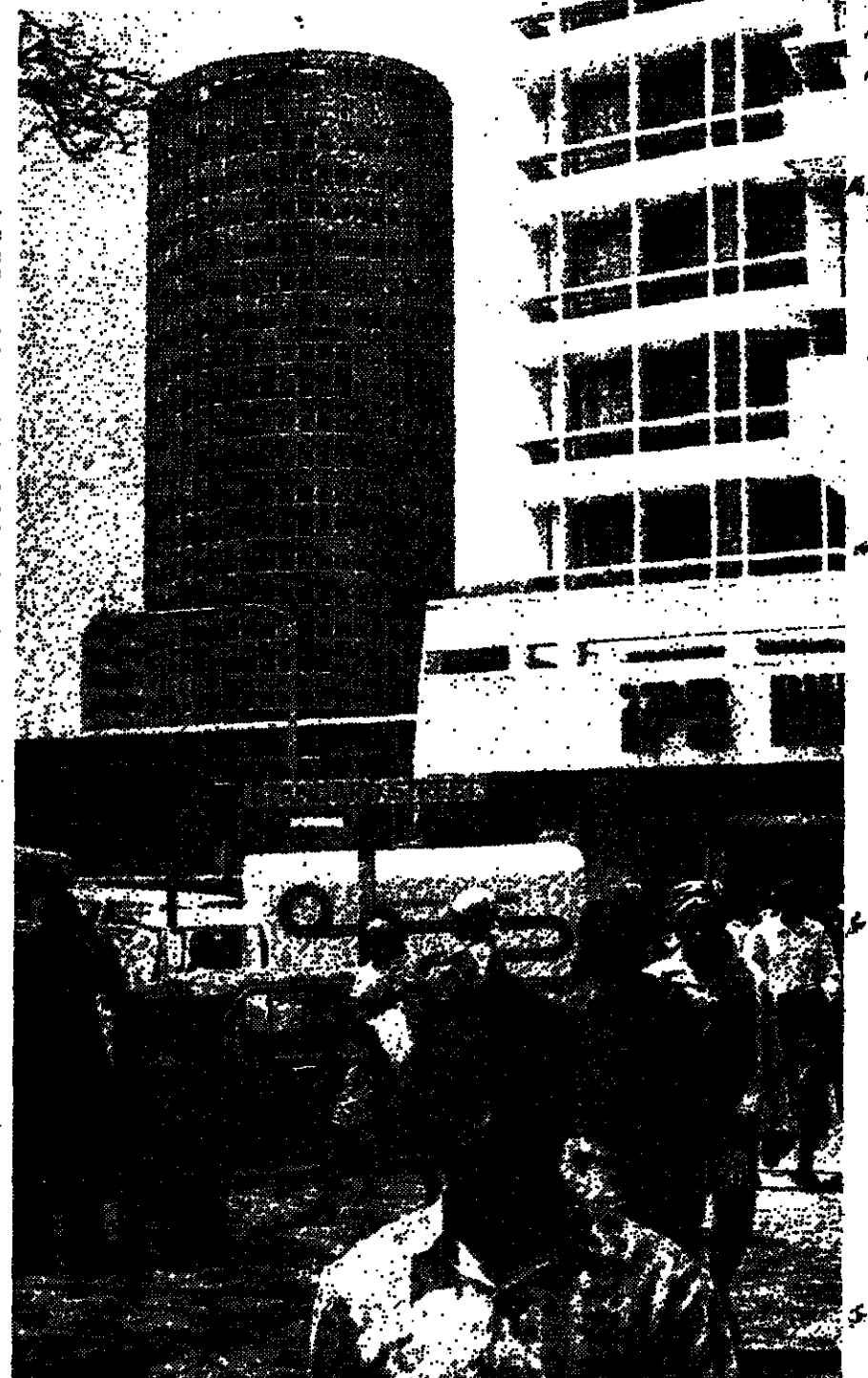
Every weekday morning, hordes of men and women stream into the city center and the industrial area of the city, walking miles on empty stomachs from squalid shantytowns because they have no money for transport.

Nairobi, according to Charles Rubia, Kenya's minister of works and housing, is growing at a rate of 13 percent to 15 percent a year.

"If the present trend continues," Mr. Rubia said in a recent interview, "in 10 years, half the population of this country will be living in urban areas. Now that is frightening."

It is frightening already. Many of the housing developments built in the last few years, according to Mr. Rubia, have been put up with no consideration for open space for recreation. The grounds around many of these dreary buildings is worn to bare earth.

And this, too, is a view of Nairobi: red-brown stains of mud at the bottom of cream-painted stucco buildings; the black smoke that belches from every truck bigger than a pickup; the buses that career along on sprung frames; the bush taxis — *matatus* — with spoked wheels, no taillights and inadequate brakes; the palpable hostility on the faces of the young men crammed into these conveyances when a white man on a motorcycle pulls alongside at a stoplight; the feral-eyed look of hungry men stalking the



A swamp 80 years ago, Nairobi, which means "place of dampness" in Massi, is a city of more than a million people with a skyscraper that rises 20 stories.



In Nairobi, a city of Africans, Asians and whites, most people reside in subdivisions separated by race, status and money.

Argentine Odyssey: 'Disappeared' Mother Is Reunited With Missing Daughter

By Jackson Diehl

Washington Post Service

BUENOS AIRES — When Tamara Ana Maria Arce was found in a small town not far from here, she knew nothing of her history as one of Argentina's cases of political disappearance.

Just short of her ninth birthday, she was living with a man and woman she knew as her adoptive parents and with two children who treated her as a sister. Her natural mother, she had been told, had left her when she was an infant.

What she did not know was that her mother had been abducted, tortured and imprisoned by Argentina's military and that the woman later searched for two years for her daughter in Argentina and Europe. Tamara had never seen the newspaper advertisements, with her name and baby picture, seeking information about her; she had never heard of the human rights organizations that had made her part of an international campaign.

Tamara Arce was among Argentina's missing children, one of dozens who "disappeared" along with their parents in the 1970s in the military's campaign against leftists. Most of the disappeared, estimated to number 6,000 to 15,000, are presumed to have been slain by the military. Many of the more than 120 missing children, however, are believed to be alive.

Tamara is slowly discovering that she is one of the special cases: a disappeared child who has been found and returned. Tamara's guide in her new life is her natural mother, Rose Mary Riveros, who during five years and four months in Argentina's political prisons and two years of exile never knew whether the 17-month-old daughter she left with a friend was still alive.

The friend, Mrs. Riveros finally learned, also disappeared while attempting to hide with the girl. But Tamara was supported for seven years by a poor Argentine family that, after finding her abandoned by a paramilitary squad, left Buenos Aires to hide in the countryside and raise a stranger's child.

Reunited in Peru

In June, Buenos Aires human rights workers finally located Tamara; last month, mother and daughter were reunited in Lima. It was the first time they had been together since December 1975.

"I went through years without knowing anything of my daughter, without even being able to ask anyone about her," Mrs. Riveros said in a recent interview in Lima. "Tamara thought I had abandoned her; she hated me."

Now, Mrs. Riveros said, Tamara "knows I didn't abandon her, and she is beginning to understand."

Even for Argentines, the Riveros story is not easy to grasp. It is a story of a family displaced

and all but destroyed by violent events in which sheer chance entwined friends and strangers.

With the end of military rule approaching, thousands of such stories have begun to circulate. They have become the most emotional theme in national politics; as pressure grows to investigate disappearances and bring military officials to trial, the issue has become the most serious obstacle to a peaceful return to democratic government.

For Argentina's human rights organizations, the distinction of the Riveros case is that it is one of the few that have been successfully resolved. The Grandmothers of the Plaza de Mayo, an organization that investigates instances of missing children, says it has evidence of 126 who have not been found; leaders say they suspect there are many more. Only 11 have been found.

This is a problem that is going to affect a whole coming generation in Argentina," said

Maria Isabel Chorobik de Mariani, the president of the group, and one of those who arranged Tamara's return to her mother. Many missing children, she said, are believed to have been turned over to adoption agencies or orphanages. Others, however, may have been directly placed with families by military officials who falsified birth records and other documents to disguise the origin of the children.

"If we knew of a case where a military officer had a child," said Mrs. Mariani, "we cannot simply go and ring the doorbell and ask for it. But the moment will arrive when all of this will have to be brought out."

The Governing Coincidences

Tamara's case is different from most because she herself was never taken by military forces. Instead, she was swept almost randomly from family to family until her very presence became a source of danger.

Her fate was governed by commonplace coincidences. On the morning of Dec. 23, 1975, Rose Mary Riveros overslept and decided to leave Tamara with her roommate, Lilliana Molteni, rather than stop at the nursery of the textile factory outside Buenos Aires where the two women were co-workers and union activists.

Later that day, Mrs. Riveros — who was separated from her husband — was arrested while waiting for a commuter train home. That afternoon, Argentine guerrillas had attacked a nearby military barracks. Because she was an immigrant from Bolivia, Mrs. Riveros said, she was taken to a police station for questioning.

There, military officials identified her as a union activist, and as with dozens of other such workers, she "disappeared" from the police station into the clandestine prison system of the army.

Speaking quietly in a Lima apartment, Mrs. Riveros tried to measure her officially unacknowledged, nightmarish experience in two se-

cret prisons with exact dates, places and times. She spent two months and two days in army jails, she said, and was beaten, tortured with electric shocks and raped repeatedly for 12 days. When she was finally turned over to the official Argentine prison system in February 1976, dressed only in a pair of pants and a shirt, she was unable to walk, she said.

"The interrogation was always about who was active in the factory and what politics they had," she said. "I just kept thinking about my daughter. I thought that if I said anything about other people, they would find my friend and take her and my daughter."

But Miss Molteni had taken Tamara and gone into hiding, fearful that she would be the next to be arrested. Mrs. Riveros did not know that. For five years in a Buenos Aires women's prison, while she was held on unspecified charges of endangering national security, she never acknowledged the existence of her daughter to the authorities, she said.

Nor did she ask for information from her Bolivian mother, who traveled to Buenos Aires once a year for a visit, for fear that she would be overheard and Tamara would be found and taken away.

Mrs. Riveros's Quest

"A lot of the time I was sad about her," Mrs. Riveros said of Tamara. "But I went on thinking she was alive and safe with my friend. If I had not made myself believe that, I would have never survived in jail."

It was not until April 1981, when Mrs. Riveros was released from prison and expelled to a prearranged exile in Switzerland, that she was able to begin the search for Tamara. With little ability to investigate in Argentina, she said, she began to travel through Europe in search of Argentine exiles who might have known Miss Molteni through her union activism. Mrs. Riveros denies that either she or her friend was connected to Argentine guerrillas or other radical political movements.

Mrs. Riveros traveled first to France, but in a week there found no one who knew of Miss Molteni or Tamara. So she saved money again and in September 1982 went to Spain.

"I was looking for a certain man who might have known Lilliana," she said. "For a week I did nothing but get on and off Spanish trains, trying to find where he was."

Finally, Mrs. Riveros located the man in a fishing town in northern Spain. "He said, 'The only thing I can tell you is that Lilliana disappeared. I don't know about your daughter,'" Mrs. Riveros said. "It was a terrible blow."

Miss Molteni, Mrs. Riveros learned later, had moved with Tamara into a rented room in a Buenos Aires suburb one night in June 1976, after months on the run. The next day, paramilitary forces swept the neighborhood in search of

suspects and Miss Molteni was carried away, in a blanket, by armed men. She was never heard from again, she said.

The paramilitary officers left the infant Tamara behind in the rented room, according to the grandmothers' organization.

When the family that had rented the room to Miss Molteni asked the soldiers what should be done with the child, they said she would be picked up later.

"The next day the family went to the police with the child," said Mrs. Riveros, who was told the story by the family. "The officers there told them to get out with the child or the same could happen to them as to Lilliana."

Badly frightened but unwilling to abandon the infant, the Argentine family immediately left home and moved to the town of Guernica, 30 miles (18 kilometers) from Buenos Aires. There they stayed and raised Tamara for seven years, never mentioning her history to anyone. Even now, according to the grandmothers' group, the family refuses to be publicly identified or interviewed for fear of retribution.

"It was a real case of human generosity," said Mrs. Mariani. "This was a family without much means. They were left with this child by a woman who had arrived a day before. It was dangerous, and they could have left her in the street. But they raised her like their own daughter."

The grandmothers' group found Tamara after Mrs. Riveros mailed them a picture that had been published with the girl's name in Buenos Aires newspapers. In June, Mrs. Mariani said, the group received a telephone call from a man who would not identify himself but who told them were Tamara was.

Weeks of visits and careful preparation followed before both Tamara and her adopted family accepted the idea that she should return to her mother. "The family loved her," said Mrs. Mariani. "But Tamara wanted to go to her mother. She seemed to feel it was just the right thing for her."

Mrs. Riveros and Tamara met last month at the international airport in Lima, where the two planned to stay briefly before moving back to Switzerland and a new life. "It has been a big adjustment for both of us," Mrs. Riveros said, "but we are coming through."

As Mrs. Riveros spoke, Tamara hugged her mother's knees and peeked shyly around her skirt. "In the airport, my legs were trembling because I didn't know how Tamara would react," Mrs. Riveros said. "When she came, she just looked at me. She didn't want to talk. She just looked and didn't smile. Then a cameraman came and she grimaced and smiled for the cameras. It was the first moment, the supreme moment."



Juan Peron and his wives, Eva, left, and Isabel, in a Peronist party poster. All three have ruled Argentina. Isabel Peron held power until 1976, when the military took

over and began a campaign against those it called leftists. Many thousands of Argentines "disappeared." Demands for an accounting are widespread and have stirred protests.

BUSINESS PEOPLE

T. Bedford to Leave Hongkong Land; David Davies Is Named as Successor

Hongkong Land, beset by falling property prices, said Tuesday that Trevor Bedford would resign as managing director.
David Davies, 43 years old, vice chairman and finance director of MEPC PLC of London, is to join Hongkong Land in October as managing director-designate and chief operating officer. In the interim, N.M.S. Rich, the finance director, will serve as acting chief operating officer.
Mr. Bedford, who joined Hongkong Land in 1974 and steered the company during its surge of growth in the late 1970s, came under criticism last year when the market went sour. In 1982, operating profit fell to 1 billion Hong Kong dollars from 1.43 billion dollars in 1981. But all the 1982 profit was wiped out by an extraordinary loss of 1.55 billion dollars.
Mr. Davies also will become a director of Jardine, Matheson & Co. Jardine and Hongkong Land have a 40 percent holding in one another. His move up at Hongkong Land marks the second major shakeup this year in Hong Kong's British business establishment. Earlier this year, Simon Kennedy succeeded David Newbigging at the helm of Jardine.

Sterling May Be Named P&O Head

Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Co., struggling against a takeover bid, is expected to announce late this week that Land Incheape will resign as chairman. His successor is expected to be Jeffrey Sterling, who is chairman of Sterling Guarantee Trust, a property company, and has served as a P&O director since 1980.
P&O is the target of a £300-million (\$449-million) bid from Trafalgar House. The Monopolies and Mergers Commission is investigating whether a combination of the two shipping and construction companies should be allowed. A top Trafalgar official recently said he expected a decision from the commission late this year.
Mr. Sterling's strong reputation in the City of London is considered an asset in the takeover battle. Lord Incheape, 65, was scheduled to retire in June but stayed on to fight the Trafalgar bid.



Jeffrey Sterling

J.-M. Beigbeder Joins Korn/Ferry

Jean-Michel Beigbeder, formerly chairman of Spencer Stuart Management Consultants, has joined Korn/Ferry International to oversee the executive search firm's worldwide expansion program.
The 45-year-old executive has been appointed chairman and managing director of Korn/Ferry's new international executive committee. The committee is to direct "strategic planning on a worldwide scale," said Mr. Beigbeder, who will be based in Geneva and also becomes a member of the board of Korn/Ferry International S.A. and head of the company's European operations.
Korn/Ferry is based in New York and Los Angeles and currently has 32 offices worldwide. It plans to open offices in Italy, the Netherlands, Switzerland in 1984 and in the Philippines, Scandinavia and Canada in 1985.

Other Appointments

Howard J. Claussen has been appointed managing director of Du Pont (UK) Ltd. Formerly, Mr. Claussen was in the petrochemicals department of the parent company, E.I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., a Wilmington, Delaware-based chemicals, plastics and energy concern. Mr. Claussen succeeds Ronald E. Sullivan, who has returned to the head office of Continental Illinois Ltd., the merchant banking unit of Continental Illinois Corp., has named Richard Cliff, Paul-M. Jacques and Alan S. Wilson executive directors. Mr. Cliff previously was based in Frankfurt as a vice president in the multinational banking department of Continental bank, with responsibility for Germany and Switzerland. Mr. Jacques had been general manager at Banque Paribas Ltd. Mr. Wilson rejoins the merchant bank after a year with Credit Suisse First Boston. They are based in London.

Also, Philippe A. Bouckaert has been named general manager of Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Co.'s Paris branch. He most recently served as head of international banking services in the bank's Brussels office.

L.F. Rothschild, Unterberg, Towbin is enlarging its executive committee to reflect the increased investment by RIT & Northern. Joining Thomas Unterberg, Matthew Deane and Stephen Kovacs on the executive committee of the Wall Street investment bank are Francois Mayer, chief executive officer of RIT & Northern, and A. Robert Towbin, vice chairman and senior managing director of the bank. The executive committee is responsible for running the company on a day-to-day basis.

—BRUNDA HAGERTY

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Aug. 9, excluding bank service charges									
	\$	£	DM	FF	Y	Sc	Sw	S	D
Amsterdam	2.4845	1.1175	33.15	6.558	16.95	5.252	138.20	21.89	
Brussels	2.4845	1.1175	33.15	6.558	16.95	5.252	138.20	21.89	
London	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	
Paris	6.5580	1.6667	16.667	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	
Frankfurt	1.9363	0.4815	12.572	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	
Geneva	1.9363	0.4815	12.572	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	
Madrid	166.667	20.484	50.917	1.6667	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	
Osaka	166.667	20.484	50.917	1.6667	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	
Stockholm	13.760	3.396	8.496	1.3760	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	
Switzerland	1.9363	0.4815	12.572	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	
Yokohama	166.667	20.484	50.917	1.6667	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	

INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits									
	1M	3M	6M	9M	12M	15M	18M	21M	24M
10%	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
11%	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00
12%	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
13%	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00
14%	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00
15%	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00

Key Money Rates

United States									
	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate
Discount Rate	5 1/8	5 1/8	5 1/8	5 1/8	5 1/8	5 1/8	5 1/8	5 1/8	5 1/8
Federal Funds	5 1/8	5 1/8	5 1/8	5 1/8	5 1/8	5 1/8	5 1/8	5 1/8	5 1/8
Prime Rate	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
Broker Loan Rate	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Comm. Paper, 30-179 days	9 3/4	9 3/4	9 3/4	9 3/4	9 3/4	9 3/4	9 3/4	9 3/4	9 3/4
3-month Treasury Bills	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
5-month Treasury Bills	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
CD's 30-59 days	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
CD's 60-89 days	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2

West Germany

Eurocurrency Deposits									
	1M	3M	6M	9M	12M	15M	18M	21M	24M
10%	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
11%	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00
12%	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
13%	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00
14%	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00
15%	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00

Japan

Eurocurrency Deposits									
	1M	3M	6M	9M	12M	15M	18M	21M	24M
10%	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
11%	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00
12%	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
13%	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00
14%	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00
15%	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00

Sources: Commercial Bank of Tokyo, Tokyo; Daiwa Bank, Tokyo.

Zaire May Be 'World's Weakest Debtor'

By Kenneth N. Gilpin

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In the mid-1970s, Zaire, struggling to work its way out from under what at the time was viewed as a mountain of foreign debt, was the subject of one of the first rescheduling programs attempted by Western banks.
A group of American, European and Japanese commercial banks lent the nation \$250 million in 1977 to ease its foreign debt burden of \$2 billion. A second \$250-million package was put together in 1980. Subsequent international events have made these sums seem paltry, but Zaire's president, Mobutu Sese Seko, who held a series of meetings last week with President Ronald Reagan and other government officials in Washington, is no closer to solving his nation's debt problem than he was then.
In fact, in the intervening period, the size of Zaire's debt has tripled, according to estimates by the U.S. Treasury, and the economic problems confronting the country are worse.
It might seem that the Zaire experience offers lessons to those who are now arranging the rescheduling programs for today's major debtors. But experts suggest that two major differences make comparisons difficult.
"Zaire is a weird case," said Karin Lissakers, a former member of the policy planning staff at the State Department and until recently an associate at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. "The country is so corrupt and the size of the bank debt is so small relative to its overall exposure that it becomes hard to draw parallels with the current situation."
Estimates of commercial bank lending to Zaire, which rose in the early 1970s on the promise of rising copper revenues, vary from \$250 million to \$850 million. Governments account for the rest, with Belgium, France and the United States being the largest government creditors.
A New York investment banker, who asked not to be identified, said, "There are more dissimilarities than similarities. Other countries have a more diversified economic base and the level of corruption is far less. In Zaire, you are looking at the developing world's weakest debtor nation."
Much of the official debt has been incurred since the mid-1970s, when commercial bank lending came to an abrupt halt.
In 1974 a sharp decline in copper prices led to a reduction in foreign exchange revenue and put Zaire behind in its debt payments. The (Continued on Page 9, Col. 3)



Mobutu Sese Seko, left, was greeted in Washington by Secretary of State George P. Shultz earlier this month.

NYSE Prices Manage Slight Gain in Late Buying

United Press International

NEW YORK — The Dow Jones industrial average, rebounding from its worst loss in six weeks, scored a modest gain Tuesday in a late burst of buying that left the overall stock market mixed. American Telephone & Telegraph and General Motors were pacesetters, along with high-technology issues.
The Dow, which fluctuated most of the day after plunging 20.23 Monday, gained 5.21 to 1,168.27. Monday's setback, the worst since June 28, put the average at its lowest level since mid-April.
Analysts expected the market to rebound since the Dow had fallen 80.63 points in the past two weeks and 85.24 points since hitting a record high of 1,248.20 June 16.
The New York Stock Exchange index rose 0.34 to 92.53 and the price of an average share increased 13 cents. Standard & Poor's 500-stock index added 0.95 to 160.13. But declines topped advances 4 to 3. Volume totaled 81.4 million shares, up from 71.46 million Monday.
"We have reached the point where the market should rally because it was oversold," said Alan Ackerman of Hartford & Stern. "But people must believe that interest rates are not going to go much higher before that rally can be sustained."

The market plunged Monday as banks raised their prime lending rate to 11 percent from 10 1/2. Many experts believe it will reach 1 1/2 or 12 percent soon. A surge in the money supply over the past several weeks, including a \$1.2-billion increase, precipitated the prime rate increase, analysts said.
Composite volume of NYSE issues listed on all U.S. exchanges and over the counter at 4 p.m. totaled 91,420,100 shares compared with 79,222,800 traded Monday.
The American Stock Exchange index shed 1.01 to 226.53 and the price of a share fell seven cents. Declines topped advances 403-211 among the 820 issues traded. Volume totaled 7,070,000 shares compared with 6,220,000 Monday. The National Association of Securities Dealers index of OTC stocks lost 0.67 to 294.26.
On the trading floor, AT&T was the most active NYSE-listed issue, up 2 1/4 to 65 1/4; the stock has been rising since a federal judge approved AT&T's divestiture plan last week. IBM, one of the biggest gainers since the bull market began last August, was second on the active list, off 1 to 118.

First Chicago to Buy Heller Bank Subsidiary

United Press International

CHICAGO — First Chicago Corp. said Tuesday that its First National Bank of Chicago will purchase American National Bank & Trust Co. of Chicago for \$275 million.
The merger marks one of the largest bank consolidations in recent years, First National's spokesman, Terry Zehnder, said. First Chicago has assets of \$3.5 billion and deposits of \$25.5 billion. American National has assets in excess of \$3 billion.
Mr. Zehnder said American National will retain its name and location despite the transfer of assets to First Chicago.
"American National Bank will continue to operate as a separate bank, retaining the reputation and identity earned through its leadership position in that market," Barry F. Sullivan, chairman and chief executive officer of First Chicago, said. Mr. Sullivan said the two institutions "share a common philosophy and long tradition of commitment to our customers."
The acquisition is subject to approval of stockholders of the Chicago-based Walter E. Heller & Co., holders of American National Corp., and federal regulatory authorities.
Heller earlier agreed to sell its other assets, valued \$425 million, to First National Bank of Japan. Michael Tobin, American National chairman, said American National was Heller's only remaining asset.
First National is also involved in negotiations to purchase First Federal Savings & Loan of Chicago, Mr. Sullivan said.

Dollar Retreats After Fed Sales

The Associated Press

LONDON — Amid profit taking and new central bank intervention, the dollar retreated Tuesday from its record-breaking highs of a day earlier.
U.S. officials said they expected interest rates to fall again before Christmas, and the Federal Reserve joined with other central banks in selling dollars — a move designed to force the currency down in value.
In late London trading, the dollar slipped to 2.6870 Deutsche marks, down from 2.6990 on Monday; to 2.1735 Swiss francs, down from 2.1827; and to 8.0850 French francs, down from a record 8.1180.
In London, the pound rose slightly to \$1.49185.

Files of Marc Rich & Co. Are Seized by the U.S.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Documents of a Marc Rich & Co. A.G. subsidiary have been seized by federal agents and a judge ordered them turned over to a grand jury.
Jane Parver, an assistant U.S. attorney, said that two trunks containing the documents of the subsidiary, recently sold to Clarendon Ltd., were taken into custody Monday night just moments before they were to be shipped to Switzerland.
Miss Parver told the federal district judge, Leonard B. Sand, that Clarendon claimed that the documents were to be reviewed in Switzerland by an undisclosed New York-based attorney to see if any of them were immune from disclosure to a federal grand jury investigating possible tax fraud by Marc Rich, a commodity trading concern.
Judge Sand directed that all papers in control of Clarendon be turned over to the grand jury by noon Wednesday.
Firm Pays \$125 Million Earlier, Eric N. Berg of The New York Times reported from New York.
Marc Rich paid a fine of \$125 million Monday as part of an agreement reached last week with U.S. government investigators to resolve a yearlong fight over documents subpoenaed by the grand jury.
Marc Rich also dropped a lawsuit on Monday that it had filed to quash a contempt charge against it. At the same time, the company, which is based in Zug, Switzerland, promised to stop investigating Swiss

Markets Closed
Financial markets in Singapore were closed Tuesday for a holiday.

TAPMAN
MANAGED
COMMODITY ACCOUNTS.
PERFORMANCE
RESULTS FOR
COMPTREND II
BEGINNING EQUITIES
OF \$100,000
ON JANUARY 1
OF EACH YEAR
yielded the following
after all charges:
IN 1980: +165%
IN 1981: +137%
IN 1982: +32%
As of
AUGUST 4, 1983
EQUITY
STOOD AT
\$105,376.69
More than \$50,000,000.00
currently under management.
Call or write Royal Prader at
TAPMAN, Trend Analysis and
Portfolio Management, Inc.,
Wall Street Plaza, New York,
New York 10005 212-268-1041
Telex MAIL 667173 UFW.

Milan Exchange Expects Prosperity

By Paul Lewis

New York Times Service

MILAN — Although the trading floor has just been encased in anti-terrorist bulletproof glass, there is a new mood of optimism at the stock exchange here. For all the glass, Italy's notorious Red Brigades seem to be on the decline.
And, terrorism aside, many traders seldom have felt more optimistic about the future. Many now believe that Italy's narrow, highly speculative stock market is embarking on a deep and long-lived rally.
Such optimism is spurred partly by new laws, to take effect later this year, that are designed to attract more private savings into the market and to encourage companies to issue new shares. But it also reflects a growing belief that Italian industry, coming to grips with its union problems, may be recapturing something of the dynamism it had in the 1960s.
"Economic and political uncertainties explain our relative absence from the feast so far," explained Ettore Fumagalli, chairman of the Milan Stock Exchange. "This is changing." As a result, he added, "We could see along period of stock price gains."
The market leaders already have changed sharply. This year, with banks and financial companies in the doldrums, the big winners are the industrial companies expected to profit from restructuring, turning work forces and investing in new technology. Shares of Fiat, the automobile maker, are up 75 percent so far this year; Olivetti, the office-equipment manufacturer, has risen 61 percent, and Montedison, the state-controlled chemical concern, is up 88 percent.
"We are only just beginning to see what is happening in Italian industry," said Giacomo Fachinetti, an analyst with Capital International, a Geneva-based investment advisory service. "The cost cutting is impressive." he added.
"We are investing again in Italy after eight years' absence," said Rheinhardt Kuipers, a fund manager with Robeco, a big Dutch-based investment fund group.
In October, the first new investment funds, authorized by parliament earlier this year, are to be introduced. These funds are designed to draw private savings into the stock market by virtually exempting subscribers from taxes on income and capital gains.
At the same time, Italian companies are being offered tax concessions for issuing new shares to the public. "Other European governments help their stock markets," said Mr. Fumagalli. "Italy is only just catching up."
Current estimates suggest the new funds will bring an additional (Continued on Page 11, Col. 5)

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Current estimates suggest the new funds will bring an additional (Continued on Page 11, Col. 5)

HARRY WINSTON
of New York
presents
his latest creation as well as
a selection of his rarest stones
HOTEL DE PARIS
Monte-Carlo
from August 4 to August 12, 1983
New York Genève Paris Monte-Carlo

T-Bond Warrant Proves a Flop

New Trading Vehicle Finds Few Takers in Euromarket

By Bob Hagerty

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Gary Klesch tried to reenter the Eurobond market with a bang Tuesday and wound up with a thud.
The maverick bond dealer, chairman of Quadrex Securities, masterminded an attempt by Transamerica Financial Corp. to create a vehicle for trading in Europe what would have been in effect options on long-term U.S. Treasury bonds.
Quadrex heralded the issue with full-page advertisements in three newspapers Tuesday morning, but the offer was canceled several hours later when demand proved insufficient.
"The price was on the high side," Mr. Klesch conceded at a news conference late Tuesday. He defended the idea of the issue, however, and said it was likely to be copied soon.
The offer was the first arranged by Quadrex since Mr. Klesch formed the firm six months ago after resigning under fire as president of Dean Witter Reynolds Overseas Ltd.
Los Angeles-based Transamerica Financial was offering 300,000 "Euro-Treasury warrants." Each warrant would have allowed the investor to buy within the next 12 months a Treasury 10% percent bond maturing in 2012 at a price of 92 (or \$920 for \$1,000 of face value) plus accrued interest from the last payment date.
Those bonds were trading in New York Tuesday afternoon at 87 1/2. Thus, buyers of the warrants, which were not available to U.S. nationals or residents, would have been betting on a substantial rally in the credit markets sometime in the next year.
Many potential investors apparently decided that the minimum bidding price for the warrants, \$49.50, was too high for the possible reward. Mr. Klesch said bids were received for just one-third to one-half of the warrants. In retrospect, he said, the minimum bid probably should have been set at about \$40.
But, he said, "We had a very, very short time fuse on this." To lexes announcing the warrants went out at 1 a.m. London time, and the offer was to close at 1 p.m. — before New York markets opened and complicated the pricing situation.
Had the offer worked, it would have created a combination of the Treasury bond options and futures contracts traded in the United States, said Robert Christie, chief financial officer of Transamerica. He said buyers would have been free from the "bitter" of meeting margin requirements and would have gained from the opportunity to trade outside of U.S. credit market rules.
For Transamerica, the issue would have raised just \$14.5 million, but it was "a very real opportunity to put Transamerica's name in front of the investors," Mr. Christie said.
Outlining his "grand design," Mr. Klesch said a market in such warrants outside the United States is bound to develop eventually. The Treasury warrants would provide the benchmark prices needed if a long-term capital market is to develop in Europe, he said.
Waving a cigar and looking calm and refreshed after staying up all night trying to sell the warrants in Asia and then Europe, Mr. Klesch suggested that his firm may make another stab at creating such a market.
Despite the failure, Mr. Christie said, the offer had publicity value in marking the two companies as innovators. "You can always tell the pioneers," he said, "because they're the ones with the arrows in their backs."

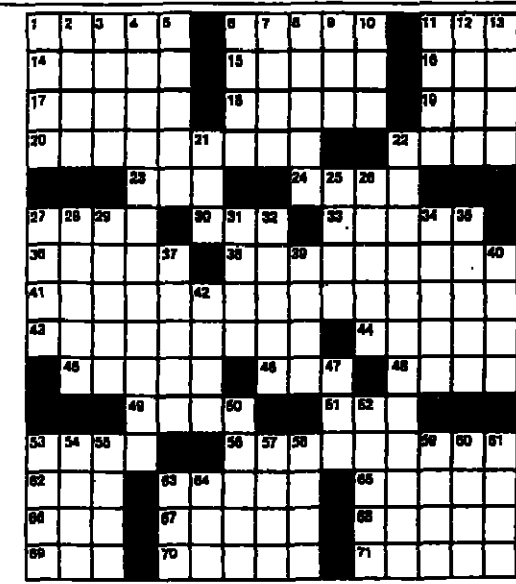
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FFC America Corporation<

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Figure 1. The effect of the number of trials on the number of correct responses. The number of correct responses was significantly higher than the number of incorrect responses in all cases. The number of correct responses was significantly higher than the number of incorrect responses in all cases. The number of correct responses was significantly higher than the number of incorrect responses in all cases.

CROSSWORD



ACROSS

1 Trades
2 Gay, famed plane
3 Pig's dips
4 Cranny
5 Bond; look
6 Mouths; Lat.
7 Up and about
8 Stadium
9 Fellow at
10 Hobby akin to
11 numismatics
12 Thore
13 Perfect tennis
14 Pie
15 Plaiter's
16 Three
17 Lives
18 Age, in Asia
19 France's
20 German name
21 for a Baltic
22 Gas used in
23 welding
24 Patrons of a
25 sort
26 Antiques,
27 e.g.
28 Right
29 car-risers
30 Huddle
31 Avarice sound
32 Translation of
33 "yonder"
34 Gosh's
35 accessory

DOWN

1 Cook
2 Specific
3 long
4 Drama
5 Quaker City
6 Duck, in
7 Dortmund
8 Sedalia or
9 diamond
10 Round or oval
11 dormer
12 window
13 Bronze Age
14 trumpet
15 The quagga
16 was one
17 Kind of
18 cracker
19 Word form
20 meaning
21 vacuum
22 tube
23 Y's opposite

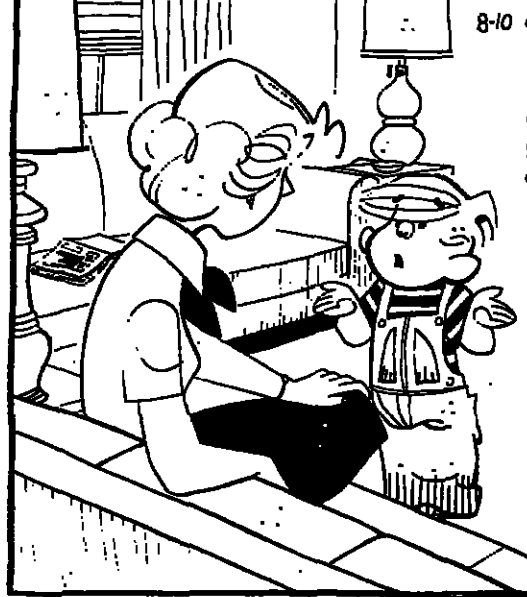
53 Turquoise hue
54 Flint; daily
55 Wall, in Burma
56 Golfer's
57 number 3 wood
58 Rodeo item
59 Buggy
60 Pessach feast
61 Ferraris dukes
62 Copy

79 Hammar-
80 skjold, e.g.
81 Frost drink

21 Gadget for
22 Crenshaw
23 Soup
24 conventional
25 Cantata
26 Beaver
27 Wee scamps
28 Hawaiian
29 Tunes for
30 Mohammed's
31 Lives a hand
32 shuttle
33 Pined
34 Such again
35 Nouns
36 Penates
37 partners
38 Gaelic
39 To live, in a
40 Broadway hit:
41 1962
42 pros
43 Horatian form
44 Scrips
45 Rag film
46 Bon mot
47 Force onward
48 57
49 Concocting
50 Audley's
51 was one
52 Hot times in
53 Geneva
54 Outbreak
55 Army
56 induction org.
57 Bench in a
58 basilica

© New York Times, edited by Eugene Malachuk.

DENNIS THE MENACE



8-10

IF I ALWAYS HAVE TO TELL THE TRUTH, I'LL NEVER GET AWAY WITH ANYTHING!

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

HACOP
GOMOR
GROINI
RUMAIID

Answers: WHAT SOME COMEDIAN MAKE.

Yesterday's Jumbles: WHEAT ACRID MEMORY LAWFUL
Answer: What those Eskimos loved to do at dinner-time—CHEW THE FAT

WEATHER

EUROPE HIGH LOW ASIA HIGH LOW

Algeria 22 28 61 61
Amsterdam 22 28 61 61
Athens 22 28 61 61
Berlin 22 28 61 61
Brussels 22 28 61 61
Cardiff 22 28 61 61
Copenhagen 22 28 61 61
Dublin 22 28 61 61
Edinburgh 22 28 61 61
Geneva 22 28 61 61
Hamburg 22 28 61 61
London 22 28 61 61
Lyon 22 28 61 61
Madrid 22 28 61 61
Munich 22 28 61 61
Paris 22 28 61 61
Rome 22 28 61 61
Stockholm 22 28 61 61
Vienna 22 28 61 61
Zurich 22 28 61 61

AFRICA HIGH LOW ASIA HIGH LOW

Algiers 22 28 61 61
Cairo 22 28 61 61
Cape Town 22 28 61 61
Columbus 22 28 61 61
Harare 22 28 61 61
Johannesburg 22 28 61 61
Lima 22 28 61 61
Mexico City 22 28 61 61
New Delhi 22 28 61 61
Singapore 22 28 61 61
Tientsin 22 28 61 61
Tokyo 22 28 61 61

NORTH AMERICA HIGH LOW ASIA HIGH LOW

Anchorage 22 28 61 61
Boston 22 28 61 61
Chicago 22 28 61 61
Dallas 22 28 61 61
Denver 22 28 61 61
Detroit 22 28 61 61
Houston 22 28 61 61
Los Angeles 22 28 61 61
Miami 22 28 61 61
Minneapolis 22 28 61 61
New York 22 28 61 61
San Francisco 22 28 61 61
Seattle 22 28 61 61
Washington 22 28 61 61

MIDDLE EAST HIGH LOW ASIA HIGH LOW

Akron 22 28 61 61
Algeria 22 28 61 61
Amsterdam 22 28 61 61
Athens 22 28 61 61
Berlin 22 28 61 61
Brussels 22 28 61 61
Cardiff 22 28 61 61
Copenhagen 22 28 61 61
Dublin 22 28 61 61
Edinburgh 22 28 61 61
Geneva 22 28 61 61
Hamburg 22 28 61 61
London 22 28 61 61
Lyon 22 28 61 61
Madrid 22 28 61 61
Munich 22 28 61 61
Paris 22 28 61 61
Rome 22 28 61 61
Stockholm 22 28 61 61
Vienna 22 28 61 61
Zurich 22 28 61 61

OCEANIA HIGH LOW ASIA HIGH LOW

Auckland 22 28 61 61
Sydney 22 28 61 61

WEDNESDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Rough. FRANKFURT: Fair. Teme: 22-28 (12-18). LONDON: Cloudy. Teme: 22-28 (12-18). MADRID: Fair. Teme: 22-28 (12-18). NEW YORK: Partly cloudy. Teme: 22-28 (12-18). PARIS: Fair. Teme: 22-28 (12-18). ROME: Cloudy. Teme: 22-28 (12-18). SINGAPORE: Partly cloudy. Teme: 22-28 (12-18). TOKYO: Partly cloudy. Teme: 22-28 (12-18). WASHINGTON: Partly cloudy. Teme: 22-28 (12-18).

Imprimé par Offprint, 73 rue de l'Évangile, 75018 Paris

PEANUTS



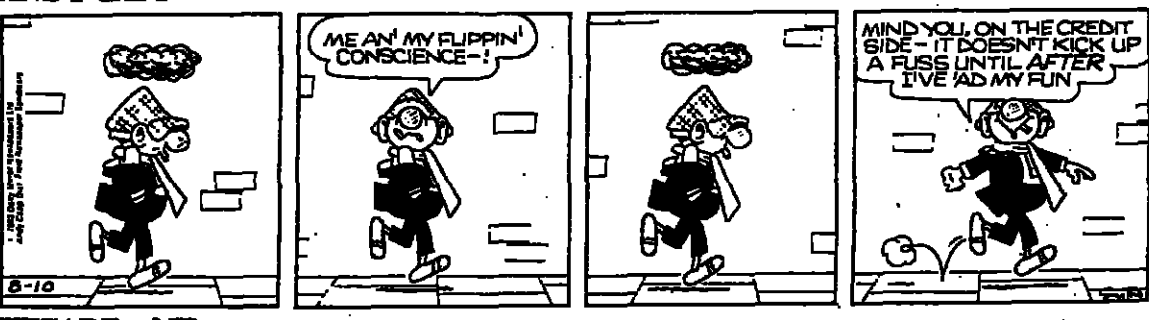
BLONDIE



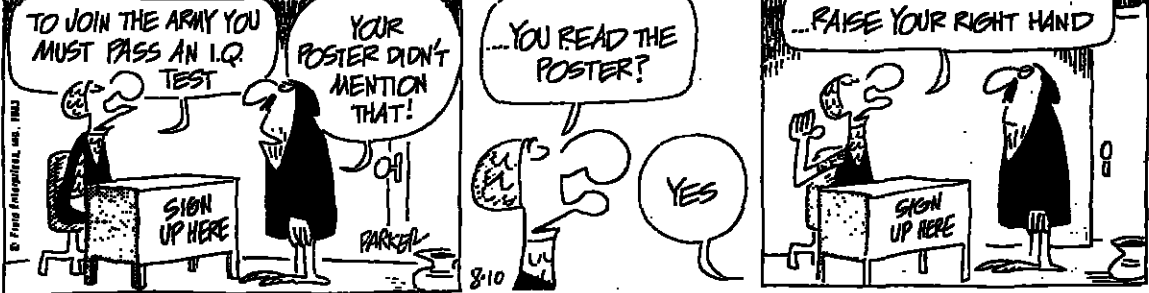
BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



BOOKS

THE GOOD YEARS: Your Life In the Twenty-First Century.

By Caroline Bird. 244 pp. \$15.95.
E.P. Dutton, Inc., 2 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10016.

Reviewed by Anne Chamberlin

"THINGS were better when they were worse," Marcello Mastroianni used to say, once film stardom clutched him in joyous embrace.

In "The Good Years," Caroline Bird projects this notion in a future tense. The wild, prosperous good times of post-World War II will not roll this way again. But life will be better all the same. The American dream of full employment, an expanding economy and room at the top "was a valid promise during the centuries it took to exploit a continent of untapped resources," Bird writes, "but it could not last forever. . . . We have had reprieves—usually by wars—but now that war is unthinkable the slowdown is upon us."

But the slowdown—the "steady state" economy—will bring new values in its wake. A sort of *dois vitas* will set in, and less will seem like more. Workaholics and overachievers lose their relevance in this scaled-down scene; it's the cheerful and patient folk who wait in line for the bus (run by a user-friendly computer) who rule the day.

As for the work ethic, you'd better like your dead-end job, because it could be the only one you'll ever get. Forget about promotions (no room at the top, remember). For incentives, employers will have to make dull jobs more interesting and spruce up the working conditions, Bird thinks. The inventive will discover new services that are needed and branch out on their own. People will take more interest in outside projects than in their work, and with more time to look around, they'll start to enjoy life more.

Two sets of people are already into the slowed-down mode: the young people who have opted out of the rat race and moved to the country, and the old people, "the quiet few."

"If you look around at people you know who are over 60," Bird writes, "you see that they are divided into two nations: the old, who are in need of welfare services, and people who aren't called old because they are doing all right." She calls these the "ageless."

Since the number of people over 65 is going to double by the year 2050, and the people who are already over 60 are going to live longer, she thinks it behooves us to study how to live "less" get that way, if we want to be in shape for nirvana when it gets here. On a Ford Foundation grant, Bird roamed the country, probing for clues.

A good education and mental curiosity were recurring themes. Once limited to the privileged few, that kind of stimulus can be had by all. It also helps to be rich. Armand Hammer, 82-year-old chairman of Occidental Petroleum, didn't have to queue up at American Express before he bid on Leonardo da Vinci's notebooks at a London auction; cash flow is no problem when William S. Paley steps out at night with a pretty young woman on his arm.

A terminal optimist, Bird is convinced that new perceptions in the next century will pry open the doors to a better life. Not the least of the changes will be a new flowering of "recreational sex" among the elderly. There's more of it going on right now than people own up to, Bird assures us, and with the medical technical advances in replacing worn-out parts, the sky could be the limit. The women will outnumber

the men, to be sure, even as they do now—only more so.

Once the rubble is cleared away, "the problems created by the dilemmas would disappear, and all sorts of wonderful dreams would be come not only possible but so logical that they would be likely," The dreams, some "frankly designed to shock," include repudiating the national debt, finding better transportation for than money, paying the tickets away taxes, and giving the tickets away free. . . . And it was here that she lost me, sports fans. What dangle would be left in life, what challenge, what mystery, heartbeat and rapture, if they take away the Faircard machines?

Anne Chamberlin, a Washington-based writer, wrote this review for *The Washington Post*.

BEST SELLERS

The New York Times
This list is based on reports from more than 1,400 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

PICTION	Weeks on List
1 THE NAME OF THE ROSE, by Umberto Eco	2 7
2 THE RETURN OF THE JEDI, adapted by Ian D. Vinge	1 9
3 THE LITTLE DRUMMER GIRL, by John L. Carr	3 21
4 GODPLAYER, by Robin Cook	4 5
5 THE SEDUCTION OF PETER S., by Lawrence Sanders	7 3
6 HEARTBURN, by Nora Ephron	6 15
7 CHRISTINE, by Stephen King	5 18
8 HOLLYWOOD BOYS, by Jackie Collins	12 11
9 THE SUMMER OF KATYA, by Trevanion	8 13
10 WHITE GOLD WELDER, by Stephen R. Donaldson	10 10
11 ASCENT INTO HELL, by Andrew M. Greeley	9 10
12 VOICE OF THE HEART, by Barbara Taylor Bradford	12 9
13 THE WORLD IS MADE OF GLASS, by Morris West	2 2
14 ANCIENT EVENINGS, by Norman Mailer	13 16
15 THE WARRIOR, by Malcolm Bosse	11 6

Ruins May Be Old French Fort

United Press International
LITTLE FALLS, Minnesota — Archaeologists have found what they believe are the remains of a 230-year-old French fort, Fort Duquesne, north of Little Falls, along the Mississippi River. Doug Birk, chairman of the Minnesota Institute of Archaeology, described the site as "a rare resource of great historical value." About a dozen French fort sites are known to exist in Minnesota, but only two have been located.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

NORTH had a problem when West jumped preemptively to three clubs over the one-diamond opening. Judging his hand too strong to bid three diamonds, he tried a negative double. East raised clubs, and South tried four hearts, landing in a 4-3 fit.

South, when the defense led clubs, kept control by discarding a spade. East would have done best to lead a third club, which would have been ruffed in dummy, but he chose to shift a spade.

South finessed the queen successfully, cashed the diamond king and led the jack to the ace in dummy. The fall of the queen was gratifying, and dummy's top hearts were cashed.

Now the declarer finessed the heart ten, another key play. If this had lost, he would have claimed the remaining tricks. As it was, he was able to pull the last trump and make an overtrick. Playing three heart winners would have led to defeat.

NORTH	EAST	SOUTH (D)	WEST
♠ A K Q J	♠ 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	♠ A Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	♠ K 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♥ A K Q J	♥ 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	♥ A Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	♥ K 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♦ A K Q J	♦ 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	♦ A Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	♦ K 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♣ A K Q J	♣ 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	♣ A Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	♣ K 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

Canadian Stock Markets

Prices in Canadian cents unless marked \$.

Toronto

High	Low	Close	Prev.
3000 AMCA Int	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
3000 AMCA Int	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
3000 AMCA Int	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
3000 AMCA Int	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
3000 AMCA Int	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
3000 AMCA Int	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
3000 AMCA Int	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
3000 AMCA Int	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
3000 AMCA Int	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
3000 AMCA Int	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2

Montreal

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Other Markets

Closing prices in local currencies.

Class	Prev.	Class	Prev.
AA Corp	1.10	AA Corp	1.10
AA Corp	1.10	AA Corp	1.10
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AA Corp	1.10	AA Corp	1.10
AA Corp	1.10	AA Corp	1.10
AA Corp	1.10	AA Corp	1.10
AA Corp	1.10	AA Corp	1.10
AA Corp	1.10	AA Corp	1.10
AA Corp	1.10	AA Corp	1.10
AA Corp	1.10	AA Corp	1.10

Joblessness in Holland

Slipped Slightly in July

The Associated Press

THE HAGUE, Netherlands — Unemployment in the Netherlands declined slightly for the first time last month since late 1979, the Social Affairs Ministry said Tuesday.

At the end of July, 307,200 people were out of work, a drop of 3,200 from the previous month, according to provisional figures.

About 17 percent of the Dutch work force now is unemployed, a ministry spokesman said. It was too early to point to a downward trend in unemployment, and noted that the figures were still "very high."

Paris

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Herald Tribune

The Global Newspaper

Moses Wins Hurdles; Wülbeck Takes 800

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